GET IT

The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 155 | BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921. | TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamer	Tons
1921		
2nd September	"MERKARA"	
16th "	"DONGOLA"	8,285
17th "	"PLASSY"	7,346
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"SOUDAN"	6,696
6th "	"MOREA"	10,890
15th "	"EGYPT"	7,941
22nd "	"CHINA"	7,952
29th "	"MALWA"*	10,941

*"NALDERA" } Through steamers from
*"MALWA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
10th Sept	DUNERA	To Colombo Straits and China
"	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA*	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	"MANTUA"	

(*Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamer	— —
4th Sept.	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
7th "	KARAGOLA	E & S Africa soon
8th "	BAMORA	Karachi P and Gulf
6th "	BANDRA	Busra Saloon Passenger only

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	T.Saito	26th Aug.	6th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T.Sato	7th Sept.	19th Sept.
Ganges Maru	R.Yamanoi	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	E.Yamaguchi	7th Oct.	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th "	3rd Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th "	12th "
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5848	29th "	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct	10 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 197.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,78,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,86,78,20
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,17,40

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate. London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

E. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Gromley-Martin Esqr.,
Emile Franqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Gocul das Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	52,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,867 15 9
Reserve Fund	15,89,351 11 10

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE. BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
43 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS, received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhare (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Aniline and Alizarine Dyes

RUSTOM VAKIL, LIMITED,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 3073, *Telegrams*:—"TARPRODUCT"

Sole Agents for India and Burma for

L. B. HOLLIDAY & Co., Ltd.
of Huddersfield,

Manufacturers of Aniline Dyes and Coal Tar Products.

ALIZARINE 20%

READY STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Territories still open for sub-agencies.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary,

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.

or

DEVRANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
266, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

185, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mooljji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary
309, Bow Bazar,
Street Calcutta.

or

The Chief Agents,
D. SEN & CO.,
1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. [illegible]

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.)

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,773.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST for a Bombay electrical concern, Princess Street. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 7145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1227

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Kapadwanj Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER. A C 10701

WANTED—Most influential and energetic AGENTS to canvass our Swadeshi Cloth manufactury in Bombay and Muffsills. Apply Box No. 7138, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R1214

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, having experience of engine of John Musgrave make for up-country mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to AGENTS, BHIWANI MILL, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay, No. 2. A C10702

WANTED AT ONCE for service in Persia Indian Doctor of I.M.S., Grade, must be young, energetic and good horseman. Salary up to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters, for first class man. Apply direct, giving all particulars, copies of testimonials, etc., to SHAW WALLACE & CO., P. O. Box No. 203, Bombay. A C10690

WANTED—For a well established Parsi Firm of many years standing at Hongkong, a capable young Parsi (graduate preferred with good credentials and able to work independently as a manager in charge especially correspondence. Board and Lodge and a salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1218

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced DRAFTSMAN on the permanent Establishment on Rs. 50 plus 40 per cent. temporary and provisional allowance, rising up to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 2. The present pay is likely to be revised shortly. Apply with copies of certificates to the undersigned, before 10th September, 1921. (Sd.) S. S. AIYANGAR, Executive Engineer, Kanara District, Post KARWAR. A C10671

WANTED.—(a) A Professor of Sanskrit for the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Must be a Graduate and competent to teach the Honours course of Bombay University. (b) A JUNIOR PROFESSOR for English and Economics. (c) AN ASSISTANT MASTER for the Rajaram High School Should be an experienced Graduate strong in English. (d) A SANSKRIT TEACHER for the Rajaram High School. Candidates should state their age and caste. Arya Samajists preferred. Apply immediately to the SECRETARY, RAJARAM COLLEGE, stating terms. A C10693

CLERICAL STAFF FOR BRITISH SOMALILAND.—One third grade and five fourth grade Clerks are required, as soon as possible for service in the Somaliland Protectorate on the following terms:—Term of Engagement—Three years; Pay—Third Grade, Rs. 125 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to Rs. 180 p.m. Fourth Grade, Rs. 120 p.m. (maximum of the grade) for the first year and conditional on passing a local qualifying examination automatic promotion to the third grade. Passage—2nd class by steamer to Borbera via Aden and vice versa. House Accommodation—Free quarters or an allowance in lieu. Candidates who will be subjected to a strict medical examination by the Protectorate Medical Officer in Bombay as to their physical fitness, must have a thorough knowledge of English, Arithmatic, etc., (Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University or thereabouts). A knowledge of typewriting is essential. Candidates should apply personally with testimonials in original to Mr. J. F. FERNANDEZ, Officer Superintendent, Somaliland Secretariat C/o Messrs. Gomes & Lawrie Gaiety Building, opposite Victoria Terminus, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m and 4 p.m. (Sundays expected). A R1200

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B C10704

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Commodious one storeyed BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz, opposite station. Apply sharp, PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Churni Road Junction. C R1211

TO BE LET—One spacious GROUND FLOOR near New Share Bazaar, suitable for office or godown. Apply Box No. 7144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R1228

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—One STEAM JACKETED PAN complete. Size 6ft. by 12 ft. Brand new and tested to 60 lbs. pressure. Apply for terms Box No. 7124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K C10655

WANTED—One LITHO PRINTING MACHINE with its full accessories. Please correspond with full particulars with the CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE of India, Dongri, Bombay. K C10667

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS: UNUSED SETS: 3 Abyssinia 1896, 4, 8, Rgr. Post Due Surrors Cat. 6/6. 15 ns. 19 Silesia on Czecho-Slovakia 1921, 1 to 25 h. 15 ns. 12 Saargebiet 1921, 5 pf. to 1½ m. pictorial issue Rs. 2/15. 23 Wurtemberg 1919, 2½ pf. to 1 m. Official, complete Democratic Issue Rs. 2/15. The lot Rs. 7/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD. L C 10624

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Students desiring to appear in London Chamber of Commerce examinations 1922, in Bookkeeping Accountancy, Banking, Law, etc. will be admitted till 5th September. For Prospectus please apply PRINCIPAL, Opt. Whiteaway M R1212

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application. M GH.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance a lucrative business. Write to Box No. 7140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R1216

WANTED—INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS as well as middle-class men for well organised Swadeshi concerns. Apply Box No. 7143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R1220

FOR SALE—4 SHARES of BERAR OIL WORKS, LTD., 9 per cent. cum. preference of Rs. 250 each and 15 Surat Electricity shares of Rs. 100 each, but only Rs. 50 paid. What offers? Box No. 7143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R1224

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to invest running Rs. 70,000 to the limit of Rs. 15,000 in a well established business firm, at handsome rate of interest. Security, Influence, Status and Integrity of present proprietors. Please write to Box No. 7130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 1201

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9-LBS., nett for Rs. 5 all charges included by V. P. Parcel post—CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O.—Kulu, Punjab. T R1088

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free, Opp. Whiteaway's, 91 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. that is Rs. 17-8-0 rupees seventeen and annas eight per share will be paid on paid up Capital up to the 30th June, 1921, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company Ltd. on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1921, between twelve noon and 3 p.m. on production of share certificates at the registered Office of the Company No. 46 Churchgate Street, Fort.

DREWET CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1921 C10705

PUBLIC MEETING.

CONTRIBUTORS of Kurla Chembur Footpath Fund are hereby informed that the Salsette Taluka Local Board think it impracticable to construct it on account of prohibitive cash They are therefore, requested to apply for a refund of their contributions to the undersigned within a month from the date of this notice, failing which the fund will be utilised at the Board's discretion for other public work.

B. C. DIVECHA,
President
Salsette Taluka Local Board.
Thana, 31st August, 1921. C1222

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY.

PLACE—Royal Science Institute Building, Top Floor.

THE FIRST LECTURE of a course of six lectures on Religion and Art will be delivered by Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921, at 6 p.m.

The lecture is open to the public.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th August, 1921. C10681

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

INDRAPRASTHA STORES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF SWADESHI ARTICLES are requested to send in their best trade terms and samples to the INDRAPRASTHA STORES, LIMITED, DELHI, which is shortly to be opened there with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

"Ganganivas",
Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
JAGDISH & CO.,
Managing Agents. C10672

THE DAVID MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 85 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921. C10632

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

IN last Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" appeared a summary of a letter from one Mr. H. D. Lala, of Calcutta, who asked for certain information regarding the above-named concern. A similar letter of enquiry was received by the Company direct, and was replied to in detail. As the questions put by Mr. Lala and the replies thereto are of more than passing interest to that large section of the public, which is really desirous of assisting in the development of true Indian industries, the Company consider it desirable to publish, for general information, the queries put to them, together with their reply.

Q.—1. Is the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., an Indian concern worthy of National support?
2. Is not the Managing-Agency firm entirely Non-Indian?
3. Is it true that the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., are importing European Paints and selling them in Calcutta market as made in India?
4. Is not this one of the many so-called Indian Concerns which fills it's superior grade posts with Europeans?

The Company replied to the above questions, as follows:—

1. The controlling majority of the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., shares are held by Indian Companies and individuals.
2. The Managing Agents are for the present working entirely without remuneration in an effort to establish this Industry in Western India. In any case, however, the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., Managing Agency is predominantly Indian.
3. All Paints and Composition sold by the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., are manufactured in Bombay. No imported Paints are used or sold. Certain raw materials are imported from European countries, but only such materials as are not produced in India.
4. The highest salaried man in the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., is an Indian. The Factory Manager is an Indian gentleman, but he is assisted by two English Paint Makers, both Specialists in different descriptions of Paints, Enamels, Distempers or Varnishes. These gentlemen have come to the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., from two of the leading English Paint Manufacturing firms; and their knowledge and experience are, of course, essential in the case of this new Industry, if the Factory is to turn out Paints equal to the imported qualities. That the Factory is succeeding in doing this is proved by the fact that the G. P. and V. Co., Ltd., products are being bought regularly by nearly every Railway in India, by the Dockyards, several Steamship and Tramway Companies, and have been sold as far afield as Calcutta, Lucknow, Karachi and Busra.

Support Indian Industries by insisting upon your Contractor using the Gahagan Paint and Varnish Co.'s Paints, Compositions, or Oils. All containers bear the Company's mark and labels.

Should your local supplier not stock G. P. and V. Co. products, enquiries will be welcomed by the Managing Agents, Home Street, Bombay.

For The Gahagan Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd.,
Pro. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ltd.,
A. S. MACDOUGALL.
C10695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING. CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3.9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 6th September, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 7th to WEDNESDAY the 21st September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1921. C10692

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred) only per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid-up) and free of Income Tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on 6th September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 7th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August 1921. C10687

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the dividend for the six months ended 31st March 1921 at the rate of Rs. 1,400 (One thousand and four hundred rupees) per whole and Rs. 700 (Seven hundred rupees) per half share, will be paid by crossed cheques only at the registered office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 8th day of September 1921 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the register of the Company on the 28th August 1921

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th August 1921 to 17th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
C10707 The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
36 Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 30th August, 1921.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 (free of Income Tax) on shares of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid-up respectively, has been declared for the 2nd half year ending 31st March, 1921, at the 1st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20th August, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of September, 1921, between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 11th day of August, 1921, on production of share certificates.

By order,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1921. C10623

THE STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 32/8 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company's York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorneys
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921. C10631

NOTICE

WE, NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that we have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the following Steam Ship:—

	Gross Tons.	Register Tons.
"Frankby"	4215	2630
"Franktor"	3756	2297
"Frankdale"	4858	3113

for permission to change their names to:—
"Jalapalaka"
"Jalavijaya" and
"Jalaputra"

respectively and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, now transferred to Bombay. The Board of Trade have sanctioned the change of names.

Any objection to the proposed change of names must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay, 25th August, 1921.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
C10650

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED BY THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 10th day of October 1921, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets namely.

(1) Frere Bridge Grant Road at its junction with Tardeo Road.
(2) Girgaum Road from Kennedy Bridge to Gamdevi Road.
(3) Junction of Gamdevi Road, Harmvy Road and Gowalia Tank Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1921.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
C10696

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE BOMBAY

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MOTOR GARAGE IN FRONT OF THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS on K-2 Form are invited for the above work and will be received in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. 1, on Tuesday the 6th September up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time).

2. The aproximate value of the work is Rs. 9,000 including the cost of the materials in the existing shed which is valued at Rs. 3,200.

3. Tender forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 1 during office hours on application to the undersigned.

4. Earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 250 should be paid in the Audit Office and the receipt for same shown to the Executive Engineer. This amount will be refunded in the cases of unaccepted tenders and retained in the case of successful tenderer.

5. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer No. I Project Division, who reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

6. Conditions of contract, Plan Specification, and bills of quantities may be seen at the office of the undersigned between 12 and 5 p.m. on working days.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Housing District No. 1.
TA C10694

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th August from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, September 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NEMCHAND JUTHA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai DIWALI, widow of the said Nemchand Jutha, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant and CHATURBHUJ KAPURCHAND also of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the executrix and executor respectively named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed both residing at Vithalwadi Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

This 25th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys. C10708

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that BHALLAMUDI MRUTYANJAYARAO of Vizianagram filed a suit against Abdul Alli Haji Mahamad Bhai, Karim and Company No. 3, Karak Bazaar, Bombay, in O S 161/20 on the file of the Principal District Munsiff Vizianagram, O S 50/21 of the additional District Munsiff Vizianagram which suit stands posted for the appearance of the defendant and hearing to 12-9-1921.

V. RAMAROW,
C10700 Pleader for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AUGUSTINE JAC KINY of Bombay Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. BHAGUJI BALOO KIR, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 99, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground with the trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,600 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of land admeasuring 5,2604 square yards registered in the Books of the collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. A/4336, New Survey No. 1A/132 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5715 (2) and Street No. 191A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Murchharam Balgovan and partly by the property of Nathoo Waljee on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1921.
MANTRI & Co.,
C10706 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME ..... Plaintiff

vs.

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the undivided one-half share, right, title and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally, the first Defendant abovenamed, in all the piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Sheikhally Janjiker Street, now called Janjiker Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight-one and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and new under Ward C No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhanji Ookarda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjiker Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhanji Ookerda, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabee and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C10284

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 8th September, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, aluminum, gun metal pigs, lead old, brass buckles, brass crushed nickel, brass copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I. P. files, inner, walls and G. S. 160 lbs. lamp old, stoves axes-pick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, cannas old, tin old, vices, durries, Barrows wheel, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamel ware web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows tops old, cloths, carssons, boxes of soils, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, doosootie old, tanks, balances spring, camp kettles, drums, bicycles, wood, cotton old, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
R1210
Bombay, 1st September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st Sept. at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganyatrai Rukmanand and on account of the constituent.

About 300 tons Rangoon Moulmein selected first class teak squares short and long

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

12a, Apollo Street, Fort.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property including the Existing Chawl and the Theatre under Construction with the Permission issued by the Police Commissioner having a large Frontage at the Junction of the Falkland Road and Sandhurst Road, situate at Golpitha, at the Corner of Grant Road and Trimbak Purshram Street.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the set forward land admeasuring 80 square yards in front of premises Nos. 197, 199 and 215 at the Junction of Falkland Road and Trimbak, Purshram Street, and together with the messuage, tenements dwelling house, chawls and shops and the building under construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Falkland Road and fronting thereto without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 690 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras Land Old No. 458, New No. A/13970 and New Survey No. 2A/5534 and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Old No. 499f, New No. A 11195, Old Survey No. 2/4469 and New Survey No. 2A/5534, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2206-2207 and 2205, Street Nos. 187 195, 197 to 195 and 215, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Erachsha D. Cooper, on or towards the South partly by a footpath and partly by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the North by the property of Condajee Bhimaji Gowlee and on or towards the East by Trimbak Purshram Street and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the deceased.

N.B.—Plans of the proposed Theatre are open for inspection at any time at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 448 KEGS PAINT, WHITE GLAZED PRINTING PAPERS, ALUM, BRONZE POWDER, WHITE COPPER FOILS, GLASS BEADS ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 3rd September 1921, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3.30 p.m (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

5 cases black cotton Cashmere in each 20 pieces 62in. in width and 57 to 62 yards in length.

1 case Solome Brilliante.

27 bales white glazed printing papers, 26, 30, 32, 36 and 48 lbs. in all about 10893 lbs.

25 bales white glazed printing papers 26, 30, 32, 36 and 48 lbs in all about 11,000 lbs.

8 cases alum, bronze powder each case about 150 lbs. each packet ¼ lb. in all about 1,200 lbs (made in Germany).

2 cases books white copper foils each case containing about 300 books size 10½, 4½ (made in Germany).

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. T. F. Bengalee.

About 448 kegs Paint best red oxide iron, black, green and chocolate in all 100 cwts.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned.

2 electric lighting sets each 20 light 30 metal filament lamps 10 candle power 35 volts brand new.

By order of the Insurance office concerned.

4 cases glass beads.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED DRILLS AND 3 CASES FANCY SUITINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Bublic Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Haridas Vithaldas of Mulji Jetha Market, Gadial Galley.

3763 Bombay—1/2—2cases coloured drills each 42 pieces.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Haji Abdullah Haji Cassum of Chakla Street.

3776 Bombay—1—1case fancy suitings 56 in 2—1 case fancy suitings 56 in.

3779 Bombay—2—1 case fancy suitings 56 in

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

59, Apollo Street, Fort, Telephone No. 8499.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2 Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort (opposite the Hotel Majestic), very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, dining chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and glassware, ice chest, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, glass plate, cupboards, rich engravings, fancy cabinets, roll top writing desk, lady's writing tables, iron single and double bedsteads, solid brass bedstead, iron safe with stand, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hatstands, cooking utensils, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

1 10 h.p. 4 cylinders "Morris Oxford."

2 seater motor car with dynamo lighting set in good order.

The property of E. Edwards, Esq., late General Manager, Napier Engineering Co., leaving the station.

The property will be on view from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. a day before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES FLINT PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Hakimudin Abdoolhoossein:—

W. V. 624 B. S. 1/28—28 cases Flint Paper, size 13½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON, CABLE, CHAIN, MANILLA ROPE, EMPTY PAINT AND OIL CASKS, OLD CANVAS, CARPET MATTINGS, TROOP GEAR, TEAK AND SCRAP CUTTINGS, SEATED LATRINES, EMPTY BOTTLES, CONDEMNED OIL AND PAINT SALOM CUTLERY, ALUMINUMWARE, TANKS, RUBBER SCRAP, WIND SHOOTS, TARPAULIN, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 2nd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VEGETABLE OIL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Chinch Bunder Road, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the abovementioned goods damaged by fire and water and salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Keshaveji Canji and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRAS, COIR ROPE AND YARN AND SAPAN WOOD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Chinch Bunder Road, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the abovementioned goods damaged by fire and water and salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Nensey Davesey.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES FANCY BLOUSE PRINTS AND 9 CASES COLOURED GROUND SPLIT PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., at Champa Gully, opposite Muljee Jetha Market, Dharamraj Gulley Gate, near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N. A. P947 S. W. 393/401—9 bales fancy blouse, Prints N.N.N. 31 inch 50/5 yards 60 pieces in each.

N. A. P960 S. W. 417/20, 431/32, 434/46—9 cases coloured ground split prints N. 25000A 25 inch S 50/5 yards 60 in each.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT

their mighty Mystery—Adventure Serial

"The Carter Case"

Opening 7 Chapters—7,000 feet—This First Week.

Here's a Photo-novel full of thrilling hair-raising stunts from beginning to end

starring

MARGARET MARSH

and

HERBERT RAWLINSON

a fascinating CRAIG KENNEDY SERIAL with a Charming Love Story entwined round it and punctuated with suspense, Romance and dare devilry, in almost every foot of the reels

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

(A PATHE PHOTOPLAY)

The struggle of a man who fought himself and world for half a chance to justify his honest love for a good woman, Its the Season's Stupendous Sensation. So powerful it will leave an Indelible Impression on your Heart but don't miss the great action in.——

"HALF A HANGE

Adopted from the famious novel by FREDERIC ISHAM.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

Coming Shortly.

DETECTIVE NICK WINTER

TIME

Daily 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture AND Health League's

5TH PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION

(SECTION II.)

including

BOXING CONTEST AND JIU-JITSU DRILL ETC.

will be held at the

EMPIRE THEATRE

on the 4th September 1921

between

10 a. m. and 12 noon (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

Bandman Comedy Company

To-night & To-morrow Friday at 9-30 p.m.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Funniest Farsical comedy ever written

WHO'S THE LADY

Adopted from the French by Joseph Levy.

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m, After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

AT THE

EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT !

AT 10 P. M.

AT 10 P. M.

AT 10 P. M.

The greatest Boxing Event of the age.

DEMPSEY

DEMPSEY

Versus.

CARPENTIER

CARPENTIER

For the Heavy-weight Championship of the World

DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT CARPENTIER

Four Rounds of fierce fighting

The champion's smashing body blows

Carpentier finished spreadeagle

The Frenchman's Pluck no Match for Dempsey. Carpentier to Dempsey.

"You are the best man in the World.'

THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY

Sole Right controlled for India:

By Messrs. PATHE CINEMA.

Sole Distribuitors in India:

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Plans open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

BOOK EARLY.

AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

EMPIRE CINEMATINNE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 8-15 P. M.

H. B. WARNER.

IN

DICE OF DESTINY.

Saturday 3rd September

MARY PICKFORD

IN

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

An Artcraft production.

THE EMPRESS

INDIAN PRODUCTION.

by

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

THURSDAY 1st Sept. at 4; 6; 8 & 10 p. m.

NALA DAMYANTI

The love story of the Ages from Mahabharat

FRIDAY 2nd ai 5-5; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

MACISTE

The Strongest man in the World.

TWO DAYS MORE

Messrs. K. D. and Brother Persent

TO-NIGHT.

A wonderfully sublime Screen-Poem, the charming Photo-drama a Love —dream !

"A daughter of Eve"

(5 Reels — 5,000 ft.)

A typical British Love-Story with a big surprise at the end, featuring

VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool 29th August 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		10,300
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indian		200
„ „ Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid Americans cotton spot		10.34
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.		17.00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	15 78
As known in Liverpool at—	Jan.	16 16
closing time.)	Mar	16 24
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	16 52
	Jan.	15 62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 29th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
August	10 41
September	10 40
October	10 38
November	10 36
December	10 41
January	10 34
February	10 33
March	10 32
April	10 30
May	10 28
June	10 24
July	10 21

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool 29th August 1921.

Months	To-days Prices
Aug.	16 55
Sept.	16 50
Oct.	16 60
Nov.	16 89
Dec.	16 80
Jan.	16 85
Feb.	16 85
Mar.	16 85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 29th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6.40
„ „ Fully Good	6.90
„ „ Fine	7.15
„ „ No. 1 Oomra, Good	7.25
„ „ „ Fully Good	7.75
„ „ „ Fine	8.00
„ M.G. Broach, Good	8.55
„ „ Fully Good	8.80
„ „ Fine	9.05
„ Scinde, Good	6.28
„ „ „ Fully Good	6.78
„ „ Fine	7.03

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 30th August, 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	16 67
	Jan.	16 90
	Mar.	17 00

Liverpool, 30th August, 1921.

Cotton Dely, Mid, U.G.O.C.—	Oct.	10 64
	Jan	10 59
	Mar.	10 53
Liverpool	May.	10 47

London 30th August, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 4 11/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 5 11 1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, 30th August, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/8
Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	5 1/2
„ „ 6	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block — 152

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sept. Sellers	£ 23
„ Tone	—
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers	37/6
„ Buyers, etc, Paid	38/6

New York, 30th August, 1921.

Demand Bills — 3 70.75

EXCHANGE.

London, 30th August 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris	47 47
In Germany	316 50
In Italy	86 10

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 07
Christiania	26 80
Amsterdam	11 79
Switzerland	21 76
Belgium	—
Petrograde	—
Athens	—

Liverpool, 30th August 1921

Mid American Cotton spot	10 76
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 07

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 31.

Owing to continued bullish advices reported from New York the Marwar Bazar opened this morning firm for Fully Good M G Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 441 and steadily advanced till Rs. 451. It then again touched Rs. 446½ and advanced till Rs. 452½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 449. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 397 and advanced till Rs. 402. Fine M G Oomra September was Rs. 417. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 457 At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458 and closed at Rs.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It opens today with a steady feeling with demand from Japan shippers.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.

375, Hornby Road, FORT.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 31st August 1921.

New Fully Good Broach April-May,	466
Fully Good Bengal, September	324
Fine Oomra's,—September	416
„ „ Dec.-Jany.	426

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 31st August, 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,	455
Fully Good Bengal September	314
Fine Oomra's — September.	401
„ „ Dec -Jany.	418

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 31st August 1921

Description		Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab		—	327	312	297	
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	418	408	388	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	448	438	418	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	433	423	403	—	—
M.G. Broach		—	—	385	375	360
Southerns 7		—	—	385	375	365

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 30th August, 1921.

Cotton	5728	Bales.
Wheat	10196	Cwts.
Linseed	2159	„
Rapeseed	3147	„
Gingellyseed	1685	„
Poppyseed	1360	„
Groundnuts	2017	„
Castorseed	1181	„
Rice	47410	„
Myrabollams	569	„
Cottonseed	22953	„
Mowraseed	Nil.	„
Gram	2190	„
Jawar	589	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	902	„
Bajra	917	„
Coal	17841	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 31st August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 9/16
Bank Demand	1 4 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—
Fcs. Demand	315
American Dollars	405
Honkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	271
Japan	189
Singapore	169

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

31st August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	79	8	0
Do.	1	79	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	79	8	0
Do.	11/2	79	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 31st August, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	11/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		62	0	0
Panch teka joint		23	4	0
Copper English Barrs.		60	0	0
Brass-Barrs.		38	8	0
Lead		45	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 30th August, 1921 — Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—		—
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	—		—
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	—		—
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0
Groundnuts	82	0	0
Jawa	53	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	56	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Vrar Cotton Seeds ready delivery	44	0	0

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

August 31.

There have been little fluctuations in the market. The quotations are unchanged. The future tone is uncertain. The rate of Exchange has been of late favourable to importers who received consignments of late. The rates are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 3/4/0 (steady)
Reeds Rs. 0/1/6 (quiet).
Roller-cloth Rs. 11/12
Sizing flannel Rs. 6/7 (little demand)
Clearer cloth Rs. 9/10.
Slubbings Rs. 39/42 (Dull)
Ring Rabbeth 5' Rs. 13/8
Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 9 (slight activity)
Pickers No 4 Rs. 75/115 (firm)
Picking Bands B B Rs. 2/10/0

CHEMICAL.

August 31.

The market is dull, and the prices exhibit a steady fall. Aniline salt, Bichromate of soda and Bichromate of Potash have shown great fall in the prices of late. Zinc chloride has been in demand, however, the market is dull and the price quoted is Rs. 29 for German iron drums. Whereas, English wooden casks are quoted at Rs. 36 per cwt., Bleaching Powder has changed hands at Rs. 20 to 22 per cwt; Litharge is steady. Farina continues scarce. Sodium sulphide U A was in demand at Rs. 31 whereas, Japanese sodium at Rs. 26. Quotations are the same.

A Patna message of August 30th says Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha M. L. C. has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the next session of the Council removing sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls. (A. P.)

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotations Nett to buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	200
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	82
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,275
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	152
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	„	14%	38 xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	„	7%	45
Tata, Rs. 22½	75	„ As.	12%	25
Union. 7½	50	„ Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered £	5	April-Oct.	12%	£ 14
Eastern £5 £	10	„	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai £	125	„	83%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 128 £	25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121 £	25	„	16%	25½
Mercantel C £ 5	£10½	„	16%	10½
National, £ 12½	25	„	[illegible]	27

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	[illegible]
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg	250	Aug.	15	[illegible]
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	980xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	[illegible]xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11[illegible]	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	„	12%	[illegible]
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	100xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	86
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	6%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	[illegible]
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	—	4%	108
Larkhana	100	—	4%	78
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	59
Mymensingh	100	—	5%	71xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	78
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	190
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	—	5%	68

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	—	10%	185
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	4%	850
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	4%	775
P. Rs. 50		—	7%	55
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50		—	Rs. 6	142-/8
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	8%	108
Surat Elect.	100	—	—	4 Prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	990
„ „ P.	1,000	Jan	35	87[illegible]
Telephone	50	—	3	147 1/2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,775
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—	410
Apollo	50	—	—	128
Asar Virji 75	100	—	— 38	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	—	35	1,410
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,092/8
Bombay Industrials	100	—	—	115
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35	1,230
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,160
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,945
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	270
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	250	3,000
Cooria	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,145
Crescent	100	„	68	778
Currimbhoy	250	„	100	2,157/8
David	250	„	140	1,555
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	—	As. 3	Rs. 8 1/4
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	640 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	220 xd
Emperor Edward	100	„	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy	200	—	200	1,685
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,4[illegible]5
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	8,210
Globe	100	—	50	[illegible]
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	227 1/2
Gold Mohur	100	—	50	300
Hindustan	1,000	—	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,680
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	—	10	210
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	—	150	2,180
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	714
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	650
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,650
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	„	35	630 xd
Kohinoor	500	—	375	3,835
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	—	25	400
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,600
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	200	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5 200
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,200
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	380 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350	7,250
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	850
New Great Eastern	200	—	60	1,185
Pabaney	250	—	100	1,075
Pearl	250	—	100	1,40 7/8
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,885
Planet Mill	100	„	5	300
Premier Mills	100	„	—	245
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	—	300
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	100
Sassoon Silk	500	April	25	600
Sholapore	1,000	—	1,000	17,500
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,095
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	510
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,850 xd
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,320
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,350
Tata O.	500	—	15	1,650
Tata P.	500	—	5½	350
Union Mill	250	—	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	—	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	—	[illegible]	500
Western India	1,000	—	125	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	20	—	100	825
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	40
Badam Pile	75	—		60
Balapur Sugar Co., 50	100	—	—	15 Dis.
B. Burma T. Corporation	133	—	Rs. 30	555 xd
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	—	8	15 7/8 xd
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	120	1,600
Bombay Ice Manufy	22	—	2	28
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	320
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	255	Oct.	[illegible]	190
Bombay Uganda 50	100	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 70	100	July	[illegible]	70
British Burmah Petroleum	8	Mar-Oct.	As. 8	14/8 xd
Eastern Chemical O	15	—	[illegible]	14
Eastern Chemical D.	11	—	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	—	40%	310½
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	—	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil O. 100	100	Dec-July.	7%	75 nom
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	250	„	7%	215 nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kost's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	[illegible]	195
Kemp	200	July	20	140
[illegible]rcks	100	July	12	110
Marsland Price Ord	100	—	4%	90
Marsland Price P.	100	—	7%	70
Mckenzies	100	—	[illegible]	520
New India Insurance 25	200	—	—	15/12
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	200	May	[illegible]	250
Phillips	40	July	— 10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	50	[illegible]
Scindhia Steam 50	75	—	Nil.	11
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	[illegible]	180
Stewart Jack 15	20	—		Dar
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	13 107/8	107/8
Tata Iron and Steel D.	50	—	61	635
Tata Iron and Steel P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata Iron. Ord. (E1)	75	—	—	97/8
„ „ Def. (...)	400	—	—	540
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 55	100	—	—	58
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	—	127/8
Thacker	50	June	1 [illegible]	850
Western India Chemical Co., 50	100	—		5 dis.

D—Cum Div. B—Buy. N—Nominal. X—Ex. Div.

The Secretary of State is understood to have given his sanction to the employment of fifteen Indian battalions overseas, thus admitting of the permanent increase of the Indian Army by that number of units. (A. P.)

DHARWAR FIRING.

"CONVINCED IF NOT GETTING JUSTICE."

ACCUSED UNDEFENDED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 29.

The hearing of the Rioting Case was resumed by Mr. Waterfield on Monday and the first witness was Shankarappa Sanganbasppa, a Lingayat Merchant who said Bhabde and Godate two of the accused asked him to close his shop as two volunteers had been sentenced. He did not close his shop and he heard an hour later that volunteers were beating persons who were going to liquor shops. After some time there was a great disturbance and he went towards the shops where there were thousands of people and they were shouting that the liquor shops should be burnt and the drunkards beaten. An hour after Shivlingapa came with armed force and warned the crowd not to create a disturbance but he was not listened to and the Brahmins said that Shivlingapa had got the volunteers convicted, that he should be beaten and the Malegaon incidents repeated. Shivlingapa warned them to disperse otherwise he would fire but the Brahmins said the Fouzdar had no right to fire and they should not fear. Stones were thrown at the Police and Shivlingapa again threatened to fire and the witness moved back.

"CONVINCED OF UNFAIRNESS."

DHARWAR, Aug. 29.

When the Court re-assembled after the recess the Judges said he had received several letters from gentlemen testifying to the fact that some of the accused were innocent and that if they were called they would give evidence to that effect.

The accused were undefended and the court was asking questions to the witness to clear many points. In certain cases the court might think it desirable to call some of the witnesses but the correct procedure was for those gentlemen to inform the prosecution as it thought it was not the intention of the prosecution to convict any innocent persons. If they informed the prosecution that they had evidence to prove the innocence of the accused the prosecution would take the necessary steps otherwise it was not fair to the prosecution to take all their witnesses at the last moment and it was not proper for the Judge who wished to be impartial to do so. He would certainly be no party to innocent persons being convicted but if there were present in the court any of the persons who had written to him it was better for them to communicate with Government officials or the prosecution and inform them what they wished to say. As far as he was informed they could conclusively prove the innocence of the accused and if they knew that the accused did not take part in the riot it was their duty to come forward and if they came forward he was confident, if the prosecution felt that the accused was being wrongly prosecuted the necessary steps would be taken. But it would be very unusual for him to call a very large number of witnesses on behalf of the court.

Mr. Kemp said the section was only to be used if light had to be thrown on certain facts which were likely to be used or were contrary to the evidence given. At the same time he could not understand any witnesses narrating a story. It seemed to him it was a gross contempt of the court to write them letters.

The Judge said he had read in certain papers that certain letters had been written to the judge. Mr. Kemp said he could not imagine witnesses writing letters to the Judge unless they wanted to throw some light on the evidence. But if it were meant that so and so was not in the riot he could not imagine a greater contempt of the Court. The Judge said one gentleman had written to him that his only intention of writing was to show that one of the accused was with him upto a certain time but if he went to the riot after that the writer could not be held responsible. He was however open to the gentleman to write to the authorities if he wished.

'CANNOT GET JUSTICE."

Mr. Mudwedkar pleader, one of the accused said on behalf of all the accused present that they were thankful to the court for having shown anxiety to do the accused justice. At the same time the way the prosecution was conducted both in this court and the lower court had positively convinced them that they could not get justice and therefore they did not want any witnesses to be called by the court on their behalf. They had been convinced that it was a mere farce that was going on although they were thankful to the Court for its anxiety to do them justice. All the accused did not want any witnesses to be called.

The judge said if he had reason to believe that the prosecution had been conducted unfairly he would have interfered.

Mr. Mudvedker said the court did not feel that but the accused felt that the prosecution was conducted with unfairness. The judge said he did not want the prosecution to be conducted with any unfairness. Mr. Mudwedker said that was the court opinion and not theirs.

The first witness was Shahabuddin Fathomed, a police constable who gave the usual evidence about the Malegaon episod being repeated. One of the assessors asked him to show him what sort of stones were thrown at the police and the witness picked up a few atonce out of the six large gunnybags full which were placed in the court as exhibits. Some of them were very large and the assessor asked the witness what would happen to a man if he was hit by any one of these. The witness said it would kill a man easily. The assessor asked how was it then that he was not killed although he had been hit by a large stone. The judge interfered and said that the assessor could judge for himself whether the stone were capable of killing a man.

The next witness was constable Ramchandra Govind and similar evidence was given by him throughout the proceedings. The accused themselves were helping the constable to identify them by giving their numbers as soon as their names were called out.

Four or five paces and there was firing and the witness ran away. He recognised among the men pleaders Desai, Deshpande, Bhabde, Madhawacharya, Jathar, Herlekar, Bhise, Soudagar, Hukkeri Master, the late Principal of the Victoria High School now of the National School, Sultan Master and Jamalsab who were inciting people to riot. Accused Madhawacharya while being identified told the witness that he knew him well before and that he need not take the trouble of pointing him out. In answer to an assessor the witness said there was light enough to recognise the accused properly. They were few paces from him and his brothers was a Municipal Councillor. He did not know if there had been a dispute between the Lingayat and the Brahmin councillors in connection with rice trade.

To a question by the Court that he had said that the Brahmins were inciting and that he had pointed out Moslems also the witness said it was the Brahmins who alone were inciting and that the Moslems were not inciting but only standing near and quietly speaking to the Brahmin accused. He did not remember if other Lingayats were in the crowd. He remembered well that all the accused pointed out by him were still there when firing was going on and when the witness left. The court asked the assessor as to why he had asked the witness about the dispute between the Lingayat and the Brahim Municipal Councillors. The assessor said all the witnesses were Lingayats and the Non-Brahmins and he knew of the dispute personally and the accused were undefended. The Court told him it had no objection to his asking questions on such matters but they must be based on the evidence given before the judge.

PANCHAMA COOK'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was Munuswamy, a Panchama cook at Madras said he had gone to Madras on the first of July. Pressed by counsel he said he did not know the difference between July and August but he left about twelve days after he gave evidence before the Magistrate. He was bringing liquor and th bottle was snatched from his hands by volunteers and they took silver buttons of his shirt and also some money. He was thrown down, kicked and given blows and he could not identify his assailants.

Lingangowda Pangowda, a Lingayat sanitary Inspector next gave evidence. He was at the meeting when he heard a noise which sounded like stones falling on a roof or like crackers. He then narrated the incidents which induced Shivlingapa to fire on the crowds. The witness was hit by stones thrown by the crowd. He identified Diwaker, Kabbur, Herleker, Mudwedkar, Jathar, Sultan Master and Abdulla Khalasi. The accused were shouting out their names while the witness was driving them out and the court asked the clerk whether the accused were helping the witness to identify them. The clerk replied in the affirmative and the Judge said the accused could do as they liked. To an assessor witness said it was dark when he left the meeting as there were lights but when he reached the liquor shop afterwards it was light. To the court the witness said all the accused pointed out by him were shouting that Shivlingapa should be killed and Malegaon incidents repeated. In answer to an assessor the witness said there were not any charges against him when the Municipality was trading in rice during the famine. To the court the witness said he did not see any of the accused at the meeeting except Diwaker. He was in front of the mob. When the Judge asked whether he was leading the mob, the witness said he was not taking active part and that he was also not arrested by the police. He was sent for by police and he explained to them how he had been hit by pellets by the police.

Shidapa Girganchi another Lingayat witness and Municipal clerk gave similar evidence as he formed witness and said he had been hit by one or two pellets when the police fired, In answer to an assessor witness said he did not see any of the accused at the meeting and he could not recognise any one. There was no lamp at the meeting. To the court he said he could not obey the police order to disperse as there was a large crowd. He was in front of the crowd, between the police and the crowd, and he told the police that he had been there to see the fun.

CONSTABLES' EVIDENCE.

DHARWAR, Aug. 26.

In the afternoon Constable Paul Israel deposed that despite the advice of the police the mob set the shop on fire but the police put it out. As the stone throwing increased he came to the road and stood there in front of the shop. The shop was again set on fire and the Head Constables and two constables who were inside came out of the shop and Shivlingappa and others came there with a police party. They advised the crowd to disperse quietly and the witness also did the same. But the stones, earth etc., came more and more rapidly and the crowd was shouting that volunteers had come and that he should be the man who had sent the Khilafat volunteers had come and that he should be killed and burnt. The people rushed at him and the police party fell back. The witness was caught by the people and a stone hit him on the cheek. He became dizzy and fell down. Three of the accused, the witness corrected himself, knocked him down catching hold of his gun, pouch and cabbard. People then said "Why are you troubling yourselves with the sepoy. Shivlingappa is going and let him be burnt and killed. Stones and tiles were being thrown at them in large quantities. The crowd also said "Let us burn the Mamlatdar's House, Sub-Inspector's House and the *Kutchery*. "Din, Din," Shivlingappa warned them he would fire if they persisted and as they peop'ewould not listen he gave orders for firing. As they could not fire into the crowd the police fired into air and the people threw more stones and were pieces of tiles As the people would not listen Shivlingappa ordered firing into the crowd. People would not still listen and were saying that only one or two men had died and that as this was the last day they shou'd kill Shivlingappa. An order was again given for firing a third time. The men whom he had pointed out in the court were known to him by sight before as they were standing before the shops.

Constable Annappa Malharba, a police constable was the next witness who gave similar evidence as the previous man. He also made reference to the Malegaon incident. In answer to one of the assessors he said he had not measured with a tape the height and depth of the flame. He had not been hit by any stones but he was afraid lest he would lose his life

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY ENDS.

DARWAR, Aug. 30.

The Congress Committee's enquiry will be over to-day most probably, and the members will disperse in a couple of days. So far, about eighty witnesses. I have been examined, and cross-examined, and the work has been thorough. The members are: Messrs. Abbas Tyabji Neogy and S. S. Setlur. The case was conducted by Messrs. Kowjalgi and Joshi, the former from Bijapur and the latter from Hubli.

A STRONG RUMOUR.

There is a strong rumour in the town that supplementary cases will be brought forward against some people to bring, into the meshes of the police as many as possible. Shivlingappa, the Sub-Inspector who gave the order for firing is still firmly seated in the saddle.

ART IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The change that has taken place—since Mr. W. E. G. Solomon undertook the not very long ago, the guidance of the Bombay School of Art—in the artistic consciousness of this city is obvious to those having any interest in its artistic future. His efforts in opening up a new line of activity for the local artists, indicated by the impetus given by him at the School for the revival of mural painting, are praiseworthy and deserve recognition and although it is realised that the paintings executed there are by no means beyond criticism, he is entitled to be congratulated for securing for his students the commission for the decoration at Government House. For, if the decoration falls to be representative or complete achievement of the best that is in Indian artists, it will, at least it may be conceded, be indicative of their potentialities. His proposals, outlined in a recent lecture for the formation in this city of a powerful society for the promotion and advancement of modern art and for the endowment of a villa in Delhi on the lines of the French "Villa Medici" in Rome, should no doubt, meet with careful but sympathetic consideration and support. But one fears that his enthusiasm has prejudiced him and led him to incorrect reading of the artistics conditions in this country. In the first place, his apology for the laxe policy, or rather the lack of it, of the School was ill-advised and unjustified. Bombay, that is to say, the Art School of the city, has not for "many years" kept an open mind. It never had anything approaching well-considered art theories and it was not by any means free from all "shackles of convention." On the contrary, it is notorious that it had denitely closed its doors against indigenous art elements and inherent instincts. For years the walls of the School were innocent of any representative Indian paintings. And, even now the space in the School is encumbered not by any representative Indian sculpture but by plaster copies not first-rate, of Greek sculpture. Its freedom from "all shackles of convention" consisted in a persistent adherence to something worse than any convention. It was not freedom from conventions but the personal whims of the late principal that guided the activities of the School.

Secondly, it is commmon knowledge that any definite artistic creed peculiar to this city has been for long conspicuous by its absence. This is the first time one hears of a "Bombay Creed". Mr. Burns' enunciation of the creed surely would not have been precisely the same as that of Mr. Solmon's. The former would have been astonished to hear, for instance, of "the wonderful inherent decorative sense of the Indians" to which Mr. Solmon refers in his definition of the creed. Finally, it is to be deeply regretted that Mr. Solomon should have failed to realise the importance of the work accomplished by the Bengal School. His unjust attack on that School is probably due to his unfamiliarity with the work, that passed as artistic, before its emergence. It is only fair to recognise that School's initiative in freeing Indian art from Western conventions and in concentrating its attention on the vital elements in Indian life and conceptions. No one, moreover, who has studied impartially the work of the Bengal School, can say that it puts its faith to "copying ancient conventions". Bengal is as eclectic as Bombay and the influence of China, Japan and the West is obvious in innumerable pictures of the former. If there has been an undue prominence in them of "ancient conventions" it is the inevitable outcome not of any rigid anti-eclectic creed out of an attitude of caution, entirely justified by previous experience, against servile imitation of exotic productions. The result has been that the School has been fortunate in winning universal recognition. Size, of course, has nothing to do with the artistic merit of any work and if the Bengal artists were capable of merely producing "charming pictures", as Mr. Solomon says, they would not have acquired the status they have in artistic circles in the West. It is too premature to claim that "Bombay has saved India art by its electism" But if that Bombay really intends practising what she preaches at present let her give up formulating creeds and dogmas which ultimately degenerate into conventions. It is not necessary. If she is truly eclectic she would recognise all Schools, including the Bengal School.— Yours etc.

G.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Break continues in Peninsula and North West India but monsoon has been very active in Upper Burma and Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Punjab hills, and local in Chota Nagpur, Madras Deccan, and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujerat, Central Provinces, Konkan, South-East Madras.

Principal amounts:—Table Island two inches, Mergui, Diamond Island one and half, Tavoy, Lashio five, Mandalay two, half, Narayanganj three, Darjeeling one, Tezpur, Coxs Bazar, Berhampore one and False Point, Purnea one and a half, Naya Dumka one, Darbhanga two, Patna three, Gorakhpur, Benares Dehra Dune four, Mukteswar two, Mussooree, Chakrata one and half, Simla two, Dalhousie three, Salem two, Ootacamund, Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Decrease in United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Reading	31 Aug. 19	1 June to date since 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 31st 1919.	1920.
[illegible] (Observatory)	0 16 72	78	58 46	35 34
[illegible]			65 29	40 78
[illegible] (Gen. Hospital)			61 29	39 7
[illegible] (J. J. Hospital)			68 09	39 97
[illegible] (Alfd. Road)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and humidity is in defect at Lahore and Delhi. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain over the reporting area in the division. Mainpuri reports 0.59in., Jhansi 0.18in., Cawnpore 0.21in. and Allahabad 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.35in. of rain, Veraval 0.34in. and Surat 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the east of the reporting area. Jubulpore reports 0.95in. and Raipur 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect except in the north of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Raipur, but is above normal over the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.16in., Ratnagiri 0.13in., Mormugao 0.35in. and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Poona; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has revived on the west coast and in south Madras. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces and locally in south Gujarat, Kathiawar, the east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in south-west Rajputana. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.56in. at Cochin, 1.10in. at Mangalore, 2.75in. at Bangalore and 1.99in. at Trichinopoly. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum and has become so on the Kathiawar coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces with a few falls in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Madras and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th August, 1921:—

The break continues in the Peninsula and north-west India, but the monsoon has been very active in Upper Burma, and the Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces and the Punjab hills and local in Chôta Nagpur, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island two inches; Mergui, Diamond Island one and a half; Tavoy, Lashio five; Mandalay two; Tezpur, Cox's Bazar, Berhampore one and a half; Narayanganj three; Darjiling one; False Point, Purnea one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Darbhanga two; Patna three; Gorakhpur, Benares, Dehra Dun four; Mukteswar two; Mussooree, Chakrata one and a half; Simla two; Dalhousie three; Salem two; and Ootacamund, Gopalpur one.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29,761
Temperature of Air deg.	79 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 6
Dew Point	74 1
Relative humidity of Air	0 828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	84 5
Minimum do do	78 6
General direction of Wind } From Midnight to Midnight }	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. miles	136
Fall of Rain inches	0 1
Total fall during month "	10 26
do. year "	72 72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0 08

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	6th Sept	m1 54	28 8
		2 2a	28 0

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Tues.	6th Sept	m7 51	17 1
		8 12a	15 7

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1921.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

307-21—**Mulla and M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm. Shroff and Co.**

367-21—Captain & V. Navibai widow Nusserwanji Khatsetji Bhesani Co. a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

2246-19—Mulla & M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Chunilal Datpatiau, Dap F & D.

1133-21—Payne & Co., Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm & anr, Daph F & D, Vachha & Co.

1132-21—Payne & Co., Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Nanilal Deepchand & ors Daph F & D.

1493-21—Mulla & M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v. Dhirajlal Varajlal & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

L A Ref 8-20—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Nanabhoy H Moos, Ard D & Co., Little & Co.

Short Causes.

1659-21—Kanga & S, N V Khandwalla & Co. a firm v Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas a anr, Amin & D.

2314-21—Capt & V. Mahomed Yusof Haji Tyeb Mooran v Calemahomed Haji Ahmed Nooram & anr, Thakordas & Co., Payne & Co.

1543-21—Ard H D & Co., Thakordas Goculdas v Mathuradas Parbhoodayal firm, Jam R & D.

Long Causes.

S C 449-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.

1305-18—N C Dalal & Co., Vithaldass Karsondas v Shah Krishna Nagindas, Pandia & Co.

2200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

2240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

489-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.

1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.

404-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2032-21—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons & Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

338-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v. Nagarsheth Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

785-19—Little & Co., Mahomed Allibha Kalchwalla v Hulla Abdul Hussoi Noorbhai Motiwalla & ors, Payne & Co.

2248-19—Masch & N, Feroz Dinshawji Coope v Messrs Ismail Hayz Cassam Sons, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jauer, Jam R and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and ors. Mer R and Co.

2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Goverdhandas Kalianji, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shanker Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Soudagar and Co a firm v Bhimji Narayanji, Tyabji and Co., Ardeshir S D and Co.

The Government of India have decided, on the recommendation of Lac Association, to impose a cess on the exports of lac to finance the research work and to introduce necessary legislation on the line of the Indian Tea Cess Act in the ensuing session of the Assembly.

It is likely that the new Mysore Loan of 1821 will almost be oversubscribed very shortly Encouraging inquiries are pouring in every day and response so far is spontaneous in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, including British areas adjoining the State of Hyderabad (Deccan). (A. P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 31.

S S Hakata Maru, Tomioka Yokohama

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Africa, Mazardo, Trieste etc.

S S Frankdale, Pritchett, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Warsonga for Coast Ports.

Steamer Saraswati for Coast Ports.

S S Hakata Maru:—The steamer Hakata Maru, 3,752 tons, Captain Y Tomioka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

S S Africa:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Africa, 2,592 tons. Captain Mazadro, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers

S S Frankdale:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Frankdale, 3,113 tons Captain Pritchett, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

REPORTS

August 31.

S S Malay Maru from Kobe, Agents, Osaka Soshen Kaisha—1064 bales cotton shirting and sheeting; 18 cases cotton shirting and sheeting. 452 pieces planks; 500 kegs red lead; 20 bales rice; 33 bags rice; 22 cases camphor; 1150 bags China clay; 100 drums sodium of sulphide; 281 bags tetalnut; 166 cases porcelainware; 409 cases silk goods. 150 packages nutmeg; 100 cases non-poisonous matches; 141 bags green tea; 375 casks cement; 100 cases beer; 30 cases salmon; 600 cases sulphur matches; 325 cases safety matches; 524 cases firecracker; 150 chests tea; 20 bags gum; 96 packages gum; 1245 cases muttons, 1619 bundles muttons; 20 bags sago flour; 482 cases glassware.

S S Comerica from Durban Agents, Turner Morrison & Co—9226 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

August 31.

S S Merkara for London—1 case w carpet Duncan Stratton and Co.

S S Dongala for London—375 cwts ground nut oil cake Hollinghurst and Co; 2 bundles goat skins H S Jackkeria and Co; 60 cwts hsnnaws Abdulla Esmail; 4 bales cotton carpet D Chellaram and Co.

S S City of Marseilles for Liverpool—156 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

S S Dirtus for Hamburg—25 bales cowhides A S Mohmed and Co.

S S Rheinfels for Antwerp—586 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Rheinfels for Hamburg—250 bales cotton Ralli E E Bode and Co; 1200 cwts ajunseed M Moojee; 110 bales cotton H Jagmohandas and Co.

S S Ville de Paris for Antwerp—700 tons manganese ore W & A Graham and Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong—78 cwts sandlewood E S Abdul Kyam; 5 cwt bees wax E S Abdul Kyam; 275 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee and Co, 100 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—50 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee; 25 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co, 100 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka—30 cwts condiments M M Poonjajee and Co. 50 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Raisha.

Mr. Range of Mogok shot himself on board the steamer "Thabeitkyin." The body fell overboard and was not recovered. The recent death of wife affected deceased's health.—(A.P.)

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Managing Director.

POONA RACES.

1ST MEETING 1ST DAY.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

"NOT MUCH" WINS THE PLUM EVENT.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

There was quite a big attendance yesterday at Poona to witness the first of the big meetings. The weather all through was fine except for a short heavy shower before the sixth race.

The two opening events were two divisions of a five furlong scramble for horses in the third division. In the first Pine Box was made a hot favourite and won in convincing fashion in spite of the fact that only four days ago in similar company she was nowhere in the picture.

If Pine Box's win came as a surprise Greenfield's immediately after was equally bewildering.

He also was out last Saturday and was prominent at no stage of that race. What remarkable improvement for two horses to develop in so short a time!

Cerago well supported in this race is reported to have broken a blood vessel on the way up the straight

Tyrant's win in the Dealers' Plate only went to emphasise what a really good horseman W. Huxley is. He got away very badly, but steadily forged ahead and got on terms with the leaders in sufficient time to give his mount a breather before he made his final effort from the distance.

The C. B. Derby needs no comment as the placing of the first two was a foregone conclusion.

The fifth race, the Poona Arab Derby, gave the followers of Waabil a bit of a jar for he was about a 5 to 4 on chance and the best he could do was to dead-heat for third place though almost everybody in the stands in a position to judge placed him fourth. The winner turned up in Brindisi, a fairly consistent performer, who returned the startling odds of 240 to 1.

One unfortunate individual who happened to have four win tickets on Brindisi was so overcome with his good fortune that he suddenly collapsed from heart failure while on his way to collect his money.

The Steeplechase showed Capt. Mise to be perhaps the best G. R. in our midst. He rides with great judgment and could more than hold his own. I think amongst the poor class of professionals we now have.

The big race of the day, the Trial Plate, over a mile, saw out a classy field of ten. When it came to racing however the whole lot with the exception of Poignant cut a sorry figure against Not Much who had his race won at the distance. Unless he goes off I should not be surprised to see in him this year's winner of the King's Cup. The eighth race was undoubtedly the best of the day. Carborundum, Eudoxus, Heart Free, Sweet Adare and Night Bomber were all about equally fancied.

Within 100 yards from home Night Bomber looked all over a winner till Mr. Goculdass' jockey Huxley began to ride Carborundum, which incidentally cost Mr. Goculdass' Rs. 7,000, the difference between the stakes to the winner and second horse

Arclight, the winner of the last event, also ran an amazingly improved horse since his last outing eleven days ago when with the same weight in the same company, but over a furlong less he ran unplaced. The official timing of this race was almost a second faster than nine though I can guarantee my watch and have no doubt I caught the gate.

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Vernon's PINE BOX, 8-2, Lambert ... 1
Mr S C Petit's ROCK FERRY, 7-2, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Gold's ECCLESTON, 7-10, Harrison ... 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's SOUTH STAR, 7-12, Morris 4

Also ran:—Lady Ard 8-11, Gold Quartz 8-10, Mirabelle 8-8, The Lark 8-1, Bohea 7-9, Mynden Chief 7-5.

The race:—From a good start Mirabelle was first off the mark to be almost immediately replaced by South Star and Rock Ferry leading Pine Box and the bunch. Coming to the bend Pine Box and South Star were leading, Rock Ferry just behind with Eccleston and Mirabelle on the outside. Up the straight Rock Ferry challenged and made a feeble effort against Pine Box who won very comfortably by. Eccleston displaced South Star for place money over the last bit. Won by half a neck, ½ length, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 24-8, 44-8 and 68.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52-8; Places Rs. 23-8, 20-8 and 31-8.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr M M Karbhari's GREENFIELD, 8-11, Morris 1
Mr T M Thaddeu's VICTORIA CROSS, 7-6, J G Meekings 2
Mr Dara Cowasji's ZEA, 8-1, Herbert 3
Mr N Begmahomed's VERY LITTLE, 7-10, F Huxley 4

Also ran:—Cerago 9-12, Balira 9-9, Sospello 9-7, Renette 8-13, Merion 8-12, Wild Woman 8-11, Substance 8-9, Oregon Pine 8-8, Cyllian 8-7, South Notts 8-6, Allensmore 8-2, Duet 7-8, Ragazzo 7-8, Deslin 7-7, Ho Ho 7-6, Tasty 7-4, Milkmaid 7-2, On the Square 7-0.

The race:—Tessil and Milkmaid were left. Greenfield hopped off with the rising of the tapes and was never headed eventually winning with consumate ease by 2½ lengths. Up to the bend Zea led the rest with Victoria Cross and Sospello close behind. Coming up the straight Cerago on the rails was making up ground rapidly and Very Little also came with a late rush displacing Sospello who finished 5th. Won by 2½ lengths, ¾, 1.

Time:—1 min. 4 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 343; Places Rs. 63-8, 53-8 and 35-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 125; Places Rs. 29, 24 and 25.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1920.

W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Penalties.—Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay, 1921) 7 lbs., in addition to above penalties. (Not accumulative.)

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr M Goculdass' TYRANT, 9-0, Huxley ... 1
Mr Heath's KHABOOR, 8-11, Donnelly ... 2
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's MOHANDIS, 8-4, Ahmed Ali 3
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's LEOPOLD, 8-0, Morris 4

Also ran:—Jassim 8-7, Field Officer 8-7, Romeo 8-7, Mooreed 8-7, Hunter 8-7, Lookmani 8-4, Tantalus 8-3, Wadi 6-0, Maharaja 7-10, Monarch 7-6, Monitor 7-6, Apollo 6-4.

The race:—The favourite got miserably away and after they had gone a couple of furlongs was 20 lengths behind the leaders, Khaboor, Jassim and Monarch. The front three were the same at the 6 post where Tyrant had run up fourth. As they were rounding the bend Tyrant drew level with Khaboor and Mohandis moved up followed by Leopold. Tyrant had no difficulty in shaking off Khaboor in the run home. Mohandis maintaining his position in front of Leopold, the rest of the field nowhere. Won by ½, 3½, 2.

Time:—2 mins. 24 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17-8; Places Rs. 13-8, 15-8 and 237.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-8; Places Rs. 7, 8-8 and 223.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000—The Gold Cup and Rs. 7,000 to the owner and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner; Rs. 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second; and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third. For country-bred entire colts and fillies, to run at four and three years old.

4 years old—Colts to carry 9st; Fillies 8st. 11lbs. 3 years old—Colts to carry 7st. 12lbs; Fillies 7st. 9lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of the Poona C. B. Derby 1920, or of the Poona C. B. St. Leger 1920, 7lbs. Winner of both the abovenamed races, 12lbs.

Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE, 9-12, McPherson 1
Mr Heath's JOVIAL, 7-12, Donnelly 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's COME ON, 9-0, Easton 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP, 9-0, Mitchell 4

Also ran:—Criadillo 8-11, Corundum 8-11, Deligate 7-12, Applause 7-12.

The race:—They got on well together after a good deal of buckjumping had been indulged in by several of those new to the tapes. After going a furlong or so Deligate and Criadillo took them along to the bend, Steel Blue and Jovial just behind. On entering the straight Mr. Heath's pair took charge displacing Criadillo and Deligate. At the distance Come On and Black Top came forward and though they passed. Criadillo and Deligate neither could make an impression on the leaders who won by 1½ length, ½, ½.

Time:—1 min. 34 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8; Places Rs. 12, 13 and 24.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 6-8, 7-8 and 13-8.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1921. W. A. reduced 5 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1919, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs.; winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 7 lbs., in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances.—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.; Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct from the country of foaling, 4 lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr Noble's BRINDISI, 8-8, Wood 1
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's KUSRA, 8-12, Townsend 2
Mr Mahomed Shirazee's SHUMS, 8-3, Morris 3*
Mr M Goculdass' WAABIL, 7-9, Purtoosingh 3*

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Shahzada 9-5, Winning Post 9-2, Glencoe 9-1, Bahadurjung 8-12, Hero 8-12, Huntsman 8-12, Portcullis 8-12, Zainulmuluk 8-12, Kitchener 8-11, Vershan 8-8, Sannayet 8-8, Lamington 8-7, Good Star 8-7, King Palace 8-3, King Craft 8-3, Karum 7-3.

The race:—After much trouble and delay they were sent away to a good start. Portcullis, Good Star, Shahzada and Shums was the order for two furlongs. Then Portcullis with Zainulmuluk, Good Star and Winning Post led them to the bend where the order was. Portcullis, Zainulmuluk, Shums and Waabil on the outside. At the distance Brindisi challenged the leaders with Kusra and the latter two made a great race home the former just staying to win by ½ length, ½, D.-H.

Time:—2 mins. 53 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2,409; Places Rs. 190-8, 26 and 21-8 for Shums and 7-8 for Waabil.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 570-8; Places Rs. 78, 17-8 and 11 for Shums and 4 for Waabil.

THE HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Distance about 2¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses, bona fide and unconditionally the property of Officers in H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Royal Air Force on Full Pay.

Riders.—Those qualified to enter.

Capt L A Raynean and Lt-Col G H Gill's CENTRE, 10-9, Capt Misa 1
Major J H McCudden's TRUNCHEON, 12-4, Owner 2
Lt-Col G Moore's DAROJI II, 11-9, Owner 3
Col Commandant A J Poole's TRAVELLER, 11-2, Major Warden 4

Also ran:—Snowflake 12-7, Isle O' Sky 12-7, Truncheon 12-4, Dark Legend II 11-10, Count Hannibal 11-6, Flying Fox 10-7, Baldonnell 9-7.

The race:—From an even let off Isle O' Sky went to the front with Daroji II, Truncheon and Centre following. This order was practically unchanged till the water except that Traveller was running close up with Centre. When they had reached the mile Isle O' Sky dropped out and Daroji II led Truncheon and Traveller with Centre next. Coming to the home bend Centre ran up to Truncheon who was leading and the two from there had the race to themselves. Count Hannibal came down two jumps from home. Won by ¾ length, 4, 4.

Time:—4 mins. 42 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 19-8, 19 and 21-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 13, 11 and 13-8.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of a race since 31st March, 1919, value Rs. 15,000, 7 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000, 7 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 9 lbs. extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000, 14 lbs. extra. Not accumulative.

Allowances.—Maiden, 3 years old, 5 lbs; Maiden, 4 years old and upwards, 9 lbs.

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's NOT MUCH, 9-0, Riley 1
Mr G E D Langley's POIGNANT, 9-2, Barnett 2
Mr R R S's QUARRYMAN, 9-2, Townsend 3
Mr M Goculdass' VERGE, 8-7, Walker 4

Also ran:—Western Wave 9-2, Unitoi 9-2, Royal Charter 9-2, Dromio 8-7, Charlie's Smile 8-6, Plymouth Rock 8-6.

The race:—Poignant got away best and led the field with the Goculdass' pair just behind. They kept these positions till the bend when Not Much moved up to Verge who was second with Quarryman following on the rails. Coming into the straight Not Much got up to Poignant and the two of them made a good race home. Quarryman easily passed Verge and Plymouth Rock who ran 4th and 5th. Won by 1 length, 3½, ½.

Time:—1 min. 42 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 16-8, 24 and 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23-8; Places Rs. 3, 11-8 and 10.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over, since 31st March, 1919.

W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1919, of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Winners since the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs., in addition to the above penalties.

Allowance.—Maidens, 5 lbs.

Mr Heath's CARBORUNDUM, 8-13, W. Huxley 1
Mr M Goculdass' NIGHT BOMBER, 7-3, Purtoosingh 2
Mr R R S's HEART FREE, 8-2, Townsend 3
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's DISCUSSION, 8-2, J Flynn 4

Also ran:—We Two 8-11, Divide 8-7, Eudoxus 8-7, Bridgand 8-3, Japonette 8-3, Sandra 8-3, Bruce Lodge 8-2, Viola 8-2, La Hogue 7-13, Pine Tree 7-12, Sweet Adare 7-6, Ila's Fancy 7-4.

The race:—Sweet Adare was badly away, but soon ran up and took the lead with Japonette with We Two, Bruce Lodge, Carborundum and Discussion prominent. They ran in a close bunch to the bend when We Two was seen in front. Coming into the straight about a dozen were in a line, but at the distance Night Bomber looked a winner till Carborundum got going and the two made a great race home the latter winning by a head, 1 length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 29 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51; Places Rs. 26, 24 and 26-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 11-8, 12 and 22-8.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Heath's ARCLIGHT, 8-8, McPherson ... 1
H E Sir G Lloyd's FUSSY, 8-4, Townsend 2
Mr E A Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 7-4 ed 7-6, Bullock 3
Mr A M S Mahomed's MURMANSK, 8-2, J G Meekings 4

Also ran:—Belvedere 9-6, Fretwork 9-4, Black Walnut 9-0, Cheechako 8-13, Trostan 8-9, Piccolo 8-2, Anthracite 7-13, Catchup 7-10, Cracknell 7-8, Royal Jewel 7-4.

The race:—They got away well. Belvedere took up the running with Arclight, Trostan and Little Trout on the outside leading the bunch. Coming to the bend Arclight was in front with Little Trout and Fussy just behind, the rest bunched up. Up the straight Fussy challenged, but though he was able to pass Little Trout could get nowhere near Arclight who won in a canter by 2 lengths, 1, neck.

Time:—1 min. 15⅘ secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 124; Places Rs. 33-8, 19-8 and 24.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82-8; Places Rs. 32, 9-8 and 21-8.

CALCUTTA RACES.

2ND MONSOON MEETING

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 31.

The following are handicaps for the second day's races for the Calcutta Second Monsoon Meeting to be held next Saturday:—

THE SUMMER HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles, over 7 flights

Marble Rock 12/7; Well Over 9/13; Brandiehoo 9/3; Mareado 12/1; Silver Lining 9/13; Glen Lussett 9/2; St. Vagrant 12/0; Distinguished 9/12; Pommery 9/0; White Sapphire 11/2; Rerenga 9/7; She 9/0; Bishop's Sutton 10/9; One Too Much 9/6; Whippoorwill 9/0; I See 10/2; Brown Fowl 9/6; Lady Letty 9/0.

THE EMPIRE PLATE, Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Tete Hontee 9/12; Idyl 9/1; Lady Picton 8/5; Wedding Ring 9/11; Pick of The Bunch 9/0; Enchanter 8/5; Redius 9/7; Harvest Home 8/13; Verland Rose 8/1; Jaunt 9/4; Barsen 8/8; Chert 8/1; Haready 9/3; White Sapphire 8/7; Cape Clear 7/9; Quartzite 9/2; Simple Simon 8/6; Galley Law 7/7.

THE EMPIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Vanity Fair 9/12; One Too Many 9/8; Anzio 9/7; Simon's Gift II 9/5; Golden Treasure 9/4; Sole Bay 9/4; Warning Signal 9/3; Peace Celebration 9/3; Shunamite 9/1; Eagle's Nest 9/0; The Whip 8/13; Marble Rock 8/12; Silver Gift 8/9; Demon 8/9; Brown Fowl 8/0; Leader 7/12; Aquae Solis 7/5.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs

King of Bees 9/0; Silver Gift 7/13; Buff Hail 7/10; Spanish Chestnut 8/8; Carless 7/12; Despicable 7/8; Queen Mary 8/7; Devil's Bridge 7/12; Sherwood Belle 7/8; Higher Level 8/4; Sunny Time 7/12; Strange Likeness 7/7; Stepaside 8/4; Rags 7/11; The Brat 7/4; Cape Clear 7/13; Little Life 7/11; Flying Fairy 7/2; Carpe Diem 7/13; Peggy Thrift 7/11; Spider Legs 7/1.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Downey Boy 9/0; Legend's Double 8/0; Cylarity 7/8; Fine Times 8/11; Leader 7/13; Zelia 7/8; Squeers 8/9; One Too Much 7/13; Jolly Friar 7/5; Angary 8/5; Fiasco 7/12; Foxtor 7/4; Torchlight 8/4; Brown Fowl 7/12; Mirror of Fashion 7/1; Thrill 8/3; Sans Heroi 7/11; Lady Letty 7/0; Monsieur James 8/2; Smoke Wreath 7/11; Lussker 8/2; Mahamani 7/11.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division III—Distance about 7 furlongs

Poletrap 9/0; Highland Lassie 3/8; Warden's Town 8/0; Glen Lussett 8/13; Water Lily 8/7; Vardar 8/0; Roxa 8/13; Vanira 8/6; Verst 7/13; Lu Lad 8/12; Hugh Roe 8/3; Bishop's Sutton 7/12; Alien Daisy 8/12; Pelle Chance 8/5; Shwedine 7/11; Ozorina 8/9; Luna 8/4, Mirvana 7/5; Full Moon 8/8; Pat 8/1; Victoria 7/0.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Elsie R 10/9; Sinn Feiner 7/8; Savant 7/0; Careless Girl 9/7; Kishoree 7/5; Lady Malwood 7/6; May Horr 9/4; Waillv 7/0; Furnace 7/0; Slow Coach 8/4; Artist's Model 7/0; Cowry 7/0; Gibson's Corner 7/12; Irish Molly 7/0.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHARITY MATCHES.

The lull in Association football that has been apparent since the final of the Rovers Tournament, will be broken next Saturday, the 3rd September.

At a meeting of the above Association it was decided to run an International League under Harwood League rules in aid of various charities. So far three good sides have been selected by the Committee representing England, Ireland and Scotland, and a strong Welsh team is expected from the K. S. I. I. at Colaba. This is the first time for many years a quadrangular Soccer League has been run and it is to be hoped the deserving charities it is in aid of will ensure bumper gates, and the following deserving funds should materially benefit.

Earl Haig's Fund.

The Scottish Orphanage.

St. Joseph's Home, Agripada.

The first match will take place next Saturday on the Cooperage commencing at 5-30 between England and Scotland. The teams will be represented by the following

England:—Smith, Newby, Bradley, E. Nougerede, Morley-Fox, P. Bradley: Mayo, Etherington, Ford, Puttock, Saxon.

The Scottish team has not been selected yet but it contains some of the finest players in Bombay including Lt. Munro, Morren, Gillespie and Thow.

On Monday 5th September:

Ireland will meet Wales.

Matches will be played on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Popular prices will rule.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

LEADERS EXHORTATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Central Labour Federation writes regards to Bombay labour trouble:—

CENTURY MILL STRIKE.

Messrs. J. Baptista and Chaman Lall went to the Century Mill this morning at 7-30. The men had assembled in an adjacent maidan. Mr. Baptista in his speech informed the man that the decision to continue out on strike or to return to work rested with them and with no one else. He himself would be glad if the men returned to work and allowed the negotiations to proceed. The men were unanimous in their desire to remain out until their grievances had been redressed. Mr. Baptista then informed the men that he had seen Mr. C. N. Wadia inreference to their grievances and that he would continue his discussions with the authorities. Meanwhile he adressed the men to form a strong Union and not make the usual mistake of working without an organisation

Mr. Chaman Lall the exhorted the men to disperse quietly and give no provocation whatsoever which might had to disorder.

The meeting was then adjourned. The Hon. Secy. B. C. L. P. would like to contradict the report adjourning in "The Advocate" that the men refused to follow Mr. Bajtista's advice.

JACOB SASSOON MILLS STRIKE.

The Hon. Secy. B. C. L. F. states in reply to the letter appearing in the Press on behalf of the Agents that he would like to place on record his appreciation of the manner in which the Manager of the Mill approached Mr. Baptisa when the latter discussed the strike situation with him. The defficulty of course arieses owing to the fact that employers in the past and some even to-day an in the habit of refusing recognition to the men's Unions. They naturally find that they are often the victims of unauthorised or lightening strikes and that they have nobody possessing adequate authority to discuss the men's terms with. The obvious lesson is that the men should be encouraged to form that Unions.

THE TRAMWAY WORKSHOP.

Mr. V. M. Pawar is addressing the Kingsway Workshopmen to-day in connection with the correspondence which has been carried on relating to the demands put forward by the men.

TROUBLE IN PAREL WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Labour Board of Bombay, writes as regards the G. I. P. Workshops troubles in Parel that in spite of the most reasonable suggestions made by the Vice-President, Mr. F. J. Ginwala to the Loco. Superintendent of the Shops in connection with the entrance gate at Parel the latter official has flouted the men's feelings and in defiance of the same issued a notice to the effect that the Shops would not receive men after the 6th September. The Agent has been seen on the question by the Vice-President. but his reply has hitherto been of an evasive nature. In the meanwhile, trouble is increasing. The question gravitates round the broadening of the gates which causes great physical inconvenience to the men going in and coming out. Yet the authorities have refused the men such meagre form of liberty. At Matunga the trouble was set right at once by Mr. Darby's most commendable attitude. Mr. Wrench and his lieutenant Mr. Platt ought to know better the heated atmosphere through which Labour is passing just now. They appear to have miscalculated the men's position. The men have resolved to resign their jobs and all the 8,000 are prepared to walk out in a body.

The Central Board will not feel responsible for the action of the men as it has cause to believe that the employers have treated their men most unsympathetically.

With regard to the strike at the Century Mills, it is understood a notice has been put up in Marathi at the gates of the mills over the signature of Mr. J. G. Anderson, General Manager. The notice was to the effect that under orders from the Agent, the management received a petition on the 30th instant, which was dated the 26th instant from the weavers of the mills. The reply to the petition was that no increases in the rates would be made and that the services of some of the officers would be dispensed with. If the weavers did not wish to resume work they should serve the management with one month's notice and leave the service The question of fines was common and the present rates were fixed by the Millowners' Committee and could not be altered.

RUGBY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The Calcutta Rugby Cup Competition opened to-day with a match between the Glosters and the Garrison on the Calcutta ground. The game was evenly contested. Only a handful of spectators were present. The Glosters won the match, the score being ten points, two unconverted tries and a dropped goal to nil.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN FOR ONCE AT LEAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

In the match at Eastbourne an England Eleven consisting of amateurs defeated the Australians by twenty-eight runs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BILL COLLECTOR CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged one Damodar Thakersey, a bill-collector, with attempt to cheat the Bank of India in respect of Rs. 3,000 on the 30th instant.

Mr. R. P. Thanewalla, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that on the 30th instant at about 4 p.m. the accused was given Rs. 3,000 by one Ishwardas Pragji, a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co., to pay up a hundi for that amount in the Bank of India. The accused went with the money to the Bank and wanted to pay off to one Darashaw, a cashier in the employ of the Bank, who told the accused that there was also a second hundi for Rs. 250 to be paid, and, therefore, asked him to come and pay both the hundies the following day. Thereupon, the accused went to his pedhi (firm) and told his cashier that the money was paid. He looked very much confused and on being asked again as to what he had done with the money, he said he had lost it and made several contradictory statements. The accused was, then, taken to the Bank by his cashier where the son of his master was sent for and they all interviewed one Mr. Grey, the Deputy Manager of the Bank of India. In the presence of Mr. Grey the accused made a statement saying that he had paid the money to the Bank cashier, Darashaw. He (the accused) also made contradictory and inconsistent statements to Mr. Grey. He was subsequently handed over to the police.

The defence of the accused was that somehow or other he lost the money and therefore he got very much confused and made contradictory statements before several witnesses. Under these circumstances he pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Thanewalla, then, in his address pointed out to his Worship that there was no intention nor any preparation on the part of the accused to cheat the Bank or to commit any offence. The Bank, as a matter of fact, had suffered no pecuniary loss by the representation of the accused, nor was the Bank induced to do or omit to do anything and which act or omission had caused harm or injury to the Bank in any way.

Under the above circumstances, therefore, Mr. Thanewalla, requested his Worship to acquit the accused.

His Worship after having heard the evidence said that he would deliver his judgment on the 6th proximo.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Lyon charged one Chunilal Panachand with receiving five pieces of shirtings valued at Rs. 51-12-0 which was a stolen property.

Mr. C. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that the five pieces of shirtings valued at Rs. 51-12-0 were stolen from the Hind Co-operative Stores. Ganeshmal Tillaji, the thief, has already been convicted by the learned Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The thief took those five pieces to the accused, who keeps a grocer's shop, and handed them over to him and got Rs. 21 in return. The accused has a grocery shop and he does not deal in cloths. He had made no entry of the property or of Rs. 24 and no chit was attached to the property to show that it was pledged. A Ghati, who is a thief, went to the accused's shop and the accused never had any reason to believe that the property was stolen. There was no doubt that the accused must have known that it was a stolen property and he pleaded guilty to the charge.

From the evidence of the Police, it appeared that the accused was taken to the Police Station along with Ganeshmal on the night of the 14th August and he was let go the next morning. Ganeshmal was put in custody and afterwards placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate who convicted him and what transpired during the course of the trial led to the prosecution of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him on the evidence. What his Worship was unable to understand was that in a clear case like that against the accused—the case was so clear that though he was defended by a lawyer—the accused had been obliged to plead guilty, the accused was not charged by the Police, but let go and he was placed before him (his Worship) only after his posecutiin was ordered by the Third Presidency Magistrate. His Worship thought that that matter required investigation at the hands of the Commissioner of Police. He ordered the accused to undergo a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

SENTENCED TO PAY FINE OF RS, 15,

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Naden charged Vishram Hari, Babu Dhondu, Pundlik Dowlat and Raghu Keroo with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly at Albert Road on the 30th instant.

Mr. Vesawawalla, pleader, appeared for accused No. 2; while Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended accused No. 3, and the rest were undefended.

Mr. D. S. Cohen, Assistant Manager of the Alexandra Mill, deposed that on Tuesday between 9-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. he was working in his office and after some time he heard a row outside. Immediately he came to the verandah and saw a number of people collected there. They were about two hundred and creating some disturbance. He saw them throwing stones at the windows of their mill. About 200 glasses were broken and the damage might be estimated at Rs. 200. The accused, who were in the crowd, were subsequently arrested by the police. The first accused was sightly injured. The accused were not their workmen; but they were standing outside the premises. The workmen of the Jacob Sassoon Mill were on strike and their mill was a sister mill forming one of the groups of the Sassoon Mills.

The accused were charged by the Magistrate with rioting. They all pleaded not guilty to that charge.

The defence of the first accused was that he had been to his sister's house and saw a big crowd when he was arrested by the police. Accused No. 2 said that he had gone to the Alexandra Mill with tiffin in his hand for his brother-in-law who worked there. Accused No. 3 stated that he worked in the Rachael Sassoon Mill and just went out to see a crowd, when he was arrested. The fourth accused said that while he was running he was arrested.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused and therefore convicted them and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or, in default, to suffer hard labour for a week.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Keroba Kashinath Bhatkar, a clerk in G. I. P. Railway Office, Parel, was charged with insult and assault under Sections 504 and 352 of I. P. C.

Mr. J. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Mrs. Rangubai B. Jooker, the complainant.

The complainant's story was that the accused was a hot tempered man and had been abusing her filthily and molesting almost all the tenants of the floor, on the slightest pretext, on which she resides. The accused also resides on the same floor. On the 15th instant at about 6 a.m. when the complainant was at the water-tap filling her "handa" (a vessel) with water, the accused's wife came there and asked her to remove the vessel immediately. Thereupon, the complainant asked her to wait till her vessel was filled. In the meantime, the accused came rushing from his room and began to abuse the complainant very filthily and on being remonstrated by her (the complainant) the accused assaulted her.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and apologised to the complainant for his conduct and undertook not to molest her in future. The complainant accepted the apology.

His Worship, thereupon, asked the accused to pay Rs. 50 in charity. Thus, the case was compounded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Preliminary Scientific Course begins at the National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.

Garden Party, Govt. House, Ganeshkhind, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mother's Day Celebrations, Prarthana Samaj Hall, 8 a.m. and 6 30 p.m.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson to meet members of the B. P. Association, in the Association's Hall, 5 p.m.—second address on "Prohibition", the Institute of Science, Fort. 6-0 p.m.—Public dinner under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council, at the Taj.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

Dadabhai Jayanti under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkeya Sabha at the Excelsior Theatre at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

Dadabhai Jayanti under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association at 5 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The Zoroastrian's P. C. & H. League's Exhibition at the Empire Theatre, between 8 a.m. and 2 noon.

Mail steamer "Plassey" with outward mails of August 18th, expected to arrive at noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CURTAY—Mahomed Ali Curtay (aged 18 years) dearly beloved son of Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay died at 1 p.m. yesterday. Mowlood to-night and Ziarat to-morrow (Friday) morning at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at his residence, Ali Oomer Street, near Null Bazar. C1223

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Plassey with the outward mails of the 18th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

REFORMS CONFERENCE.

We are requested to state that Mr. K. V. Divetia who supported the resolution re. amending the Criminal Law in the Reforms Conference is Mr. Krishnarao B. Divetia, Bar-at-Law.

THE Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOPS.

The Y. M. E. S. Scout Troop will celebrate the Mother's Day (Matru Dina) today (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. in the Society's premises. All the Scouts and Officers have to be present in full Uniform.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held today (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in office of the Committee, Khandkes Building, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar

SCOUT TROOP MEETING.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Y. M. E. S. Scout Troop and the Night High School, will be held at the Society's premises, Kandewadi, today at 6-30 p.m. when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Prof S. V. Sovani, and others will speak. Hon. Commissioner Dr. M. B. Welkar will preside.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE CEREMONY.

The ceremony of laying of the Corner Stone of the Central School of the Atalya Ashram of the Depressed Class Mission will be performed at Bhokarwadi, Nana's Peth, Poona City at 5 p.m. on the 5th September, (Ganesh Chaturthi), by the Yuvaraiah of Mysore, who will also distribute Prizes to the pupils of this Branch of the Mission.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOY'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held on Sunday, the 4th September, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal School Hall, Kelewadi, Girgaum, under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Patwardhan, when the report will be submitted and new office-bearers elected. Some changes in the Constitution also will be made at the time.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Hony. Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, acknowledge receipt of the annual donations, amounting to Rs. 2,695 to last for five years, to the League, the principal of which is Rs. 1,020 from the Principals of the Tutorial High School, Bombay. Of the rest of the donors, two have given Rs. 200 each, one Rs. 150, nine Rs. 100 each, two Rs. 75 each, one Rs. 50, and one Rs. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES.

Private telegrams for the following places in Malabar will not be accepted:—Parpanangadi, Tanur, Manjari, Malappuram, Nilambur, Perintalmanna, Tirur, Ponani, Kottakal, Chowghat Kannamkulam

From 1st September the postage fees on telegrams posted to (1) the United Kingdom and British possessions will be two annas (2) other countries three annas. The registration fee on telegrams will be three annas in addition in either case.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Mahadeo Bhima, aged 40 years, a watchman in the P. W. D. Stores in the J. J. Hospital compound, swallowed some acid on the 27th instant. He was instantaneously removed to the hospital where he admitted having taken acid as he was tired of his life. Yesterday morning, Mahadeo died of poisoning.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Coroner's Court by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, when it was held that he committed suicide by swallowing acid.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has postponed his intended tour in western districts before going to Calcutta to attend a meeting of the Working Committee on the 6th owing to an attack of asthma.

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Thursday, September 1, 1921.

A MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY.

"Save us from our friends!"—such must have been the exclamation which escaped from the mouths of the organisers of the Reforms-cum-Anti-Non-Co-operation Conference when they read the rather dubious eulogy poured on their efforts by that great champion of the Mont-ford Reforms—our local morning contemporary. But the "Times of India" need not have vexed its soul to the extent it did, having regard to the fact that the main purpose of the Conference, as must have been abundantly clear to our contemporary if it had perused more closely the speeches of both the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, was not so much to lay down any definite programme of action to attain the next step on the ladder of Swaraj, as to decry Mahatma Gandhi and the non-co-operation movement. Our contemporary has, the public are but too well aware, a rooted objection to any Indian politician, be he a Loyalist, Co-operator, National Home Rule Leaguer, anti-Revolutionary, Anti-non-co-operator or Peace-and-Progress-walla, aspiring to ascend the next step to Swaraj so soon after being "firmly planted" on the initial rung of the Swaraj-ladder. There is plenty of time yet to indulge in these aspirations. So, "a truce to this clamour for early further revision of the written constitutional powers already given."—By the way, Mrs. Besant, also, seems to have little faith in written constitutions, *vide* her objection to the introduction of Diarchy into the Central Government. Such an innovation she thinks would be "a backward step." She prefers the voluntary assumption of responsibility by members of the Executive Council to the Legislative Council and the widening of the constitution from "precedent to precedent." The scepticism regarding the benefits of Diarchy has come rather late to Mrs. Besant and will be regarded as most inopportune by some of our "Liberal" friends who are trying to introduce Diarchy into the Central Legislature. It is too early as yet to say whether this scepticism, which is at present confined to Mrs. Besant and those few who always take a cue from her, will mean the wreck of the hopes of the "Liberals," but it constitutes, indeed, a sign of the times. We see that Mr. Jamnadas has already caught the infection, for at the second day's sitting of the Conference he laboured hard to elaborate and make his own, the point of view which Mrs. Besant had taken in her presidential address—a view which, so far as we are aware, was not even hinted at by Mr. Jamnadas in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Now, what does this belated scepticism of the Besantine school portend? If Diarchy is not good enough for the Central Legislature, certainly it can be of little good to the Provincial Legislature. The Co-operators, both in and out of the Councils, have been loud in their praises of the success of the "reformed" Councils, during the last six months. Nay, Sir Surendranath Banerjea, than whom there is no greater "democrat," has proclaimed that he at last has attained complete Swaraj in his Council. But if Diarchy is, indeed, suspect in the eyes of Mrs. Besant and her followers, is it not time that the truth was brought home to the rank and file of the Moderate Party and those shouldering the responsibility of making Diarchy "successful" in the provincial legislature told that they will achieve as much success as Sisyphus did in his labours? If Mrs. Besant has sufficient courage she ought to tell her friends the Ministers in the various Councils to throw up their jobs and seek some other ways of inducing "voluntary responsibility" on the part of the bureaucracy to the Councils and the people.

As we have already said, Mrs. Besant, however, has not elaborated her programme of winning "Swaraj" by what may be described as the inductive process. Her speech was mainly devoted to a violent denunciation of Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Co-operation movement and a recital of what the Co-operators have achieved during the last few months. Mahatma Gandhi's "autocracy," of course, comes in for special condemnation. There is nothing strange in this, for Mrs. Besant has been accustomed all her life, political no less than religious, not to tolerate "autocracy" in others! Mrs. Besant's attempt to misread the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi's remarks about the Khaddar, is also on a par with her previous attempt to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi's reference to the charka as the shield of Indian women's chastity was a "libel on Indian womanhood." We do not know if Mrs. Besant will hold Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also guilty of the same "libel," for in his recent speeches at the Excelsior Theatre he too viewed the Charka in the same light as Mr. Gandhi. Mrs Besant, however, is not accustomed to weigh her words when dealing with those who may have the misfortune to differ from her. That she also does not stop to ascertain facts for herself can be seen from her remark about the Madanpura weavers. She said: "In Mr. Gandhi's address to the weavers of Madanpura, in appealing to them to give up the weaving of foreign yarn, he apparently forgot that the weavers would be dismissed if they did not weave the yarn supplied to them." Mrs. Besant is not evidently aware that the Madanpura weavers who were advised in the above manner by Mahatma Gandhi are not employed in any of the Bombay mills, but are independent weavers, who weave sarees and other cloth on *hand looms* in their own homes and at their common handloom factory. Mahatma Gandhi's advice to them was to use in future Indian (including mill-made) yarn in preference to foreign yarn. Was that advice so heinous as Mrs. Besant makes out? Neither facts nor balanced judgment are, however, Mrs. Besant's *forte* and we need not dwell on the rest of her tirade against Mahatama Gandhi. His countrymen know Mahatma Gandhi very well and they need no extraneous guide to enable them to appreciate his worth and the magnitude of his services to their motherland.

Both Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jamnadas in their speeches have told us what the Co-operators have achieved within the Councils. But if they had also told us what they had not done and what they had failed to achieve in spite of their attempts, the public would have been in a better position to judge of the value of their efforts than they are with the "credit" side of the account only which has been presented to them. Have they succeeded in redressing either the Punjab or the Khilafat wrongs? Have they succeeded in securing the punishment of those who abused their powers in those days of terror? On the other hand, did not the Co-operators try to gloss over the wrong by voluntarily co-operating to enact in the Assembly the cruel farce of shedding crocodile tears for the victims of martial law? Have they succeeded in getting a modification of the rules governing the declaration of martial law so that a repetition of a tragedy like that of the Punjab might become an impossibility? Did they prevail on their friends among the bureaucracy to agree to the recasting of the rules regarding firing on mobs so as to make these rules conform to the English practice? The Cooperators cannot pick and choose "credit" as they like for things done. They must shoulder the blame as well for things left undone or badly done. Similarly, how have the efforts of the Cooperators been successful in arresting the enormous growth of the military expenditure? Have they been able to check the open loot of India's finances indulged in by the superior grades of the services, while the wretched subordinate ranks have been left to "thrive" on the crumbs or starve themselves? What is the "progress" they have made in educational, sanitary or industrial matters? After letting the treasury be looted in the interest of services which are not of primary concern to the country, the Cooperators are asking the people to find out new sources of revenue, which means new ways of taxing themselves! They talk of the foreshadowed abolition of the Press Act, the Rowlatt Act and other repressive measures as their "achievements." Not a word is said of the movement initiated by Mr. Gandhi over three years ago and still led by him to resist the operation of these obnoxious laws. The bureaucracy has yielded, not because it is afraid of the mass of opinion behind Mr. Gandhi but because it is desirous of conciliating our cooperating friends! The faith of the Cooperators in their own capacity is touching in the extreme. We refrain here from dwelling on the "achievement" of the Cooperators in the sphere of repression which is in full swing at present nor shall we pause to refer to their failure to make the Government of Lord Reading act as the Government of *India* in reference to the Turkish question.

FRESH MILITARY BURDEN

According to an Associated Press message the Secretary of State for India is understood to have given his sanction to the employment of fifteen Indian battalions overseas, "thus admitting of the permanent increase of the Indian Army by that number of units." It is clear from this that Mr. Montagu has again yielded to the Sydenhamites who have been raising a hue and cry over the disbandment of a few British units from the Indian Army since the close of the War. The reduction of the strength of the British section of the Army has been more than counter-balanced by the reorganisation and better equipment of the troops that have been retained and by the creation of an entirely new aerial Force in India. But these facts are deliberately ignored by the militarist gang which is working against the reduction of the crushing military burdens of India. Though when employed Overseas, the maintenance cost of the new Indian units will probably be borne by the British Government, the raising of these troops and their equipment will entail a good deal of additional expenditure. Moreover, since it is announced that these units will constitute a permanent increase in the strength of the Indian Army, they will entail a permanent additional burden to the Indian exchequer. In these circumstances, what becomes of the promise of the Government of India to scrutinise the military expenditure with a view to possible economies? Their scrutiny seems to have resulted only in showing them fresh room for piling up the burdens of India. Did not the Co-operators invite this step on the part of the bureaucracy by readily snapping at the bait thrown at them, during the debate on military expenditure in the Assembly, of giving Indian troops chances to gain "experience" Overseas? Or are we to imagine that the Co-operators are disposed to view this addition to the military burdens of India, as a fresh "achievement" to their credit?

Notes of the Day.

Swaraj and Britishers

To what extent the inward significance of the great movement which Mahatma Gandhi is leading to-day is misunderstood by the bulk of Englishmen is evidenced by the fear expressed by a European tea-planter of Silchar in his interview with Mahatma Gandhi. Like many of his countrymen he seems to labour under the misapprehension that when India achieves Swaraj there will be no place for Britishers in the country. No idea could be more absurd than this. The struggle for Swaraj does not mean that a single Britisher should leave this country. It means merely this that Indians must be masters in their own house. 'And in wishing to be masters in their own house,' Indians have no wish to be unjust to any one. They will be false to themselves if they are unjust to others.

No Exploitation and Domination.

What they are determined to destroy is a system which is based on injustice and privilege, and is a negation of their natural rights. They want to prevent the exploitation of India in a manner detrimental to the interests of her people. In seeking to destroy the system based on racial domination, they have no wish to perpetuate that system in another form. In India, under Swaraj, every man and woman will have equal rights without regard to race or creed. As Mahatma Gandhi told the Silchar tea-planter, Britishers could live peacefully in India for ever—*only* they would have to stand on equal footing with the children of the soil. In short, India will always welcome with open arms Britishers, nay Europeans, so long as they make the country their home. But India is determined to end the era of exploitation, domination and privilege.

Education Among Jains.

Mr. Narotam B. Shah has issued a pamphlet drawing attention to the neglected state of education among the Jain community. In order to devise means to remove defects in the system of education which the members of the community are receiving, he has been in communication with the educational authorities. The latter have suggested that Jains being a commercial community, are more in need of secondary education than higher education. Mr. Shah has given statistics in the pamphlet in order to bring home to the community the percentage of Jain literates.

A Mysore Grievance.

We have received a copy of the representation made by the students of the Commerce Department of the Mysore University to the Vice-Chancellor. The chief grievance of the students seems to be that they are without a proper professor and they ask for arrangements being made for a course of practical training, including some knowledge of the Gujarati and Hindi languages. Mysore not being a commercial centre of first class importance, it is easy to understand the specific request of the memorialists for a transfer of the commercial classes to Bangalore with an additional course of practical training in the chief commercial centres like Bombay or Calcutta. If the University of Mysore desires to continue the Commerce Deparment, we think the Vice-Chancellor would do well to accede to the reasonable request the students have made; if, in the alternative, it intends to abolish the Commerce Degree, it is high time it adopted more straightforward measures to debar intending students from taking up a special university course in Commerce.

A Welcome Proof.

We understand that Dr. Jadavji H. Vaidya has been appointed consulting Opthalmic Surgeon to the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital along with another Hindu gentleman, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. We welcome this as one more sign of the growing unity of India in which communal distinctions are being rapidly obliterated. The Parsis are a community well dowered in the matter of professional men of good repute. Except a few scaremongers, the Parsis as a community need not apprehend that they would be swamped by other communities. The exclusive attention to talents and abilities as evidenced by the above appointments is, therefore, a most welcome sign of the times.

A History of Bolshevism.

Apropos the "story" of the "New York Times" regarding the King's intervention in the Irish deadlock, "Wayfarer" in "The Nation" recalls the following interesting description of the London "Times'" famous contribution to the history of Bolshevism:—

"The picture of the relations of Lenin and Trotsky, as drawn month by month by the "Times" has been at once puzzling and exciting. On March 12th 1918, Trotsky had been dismissed by Lenin, a month after the latter had fled to Riga (February 19th), By June 29th of the same year they were sufficiently reconciled to have fled together to the Murmansk coast. Yet on August 12th they were preparing their escape to Berlin. The next day, by a quick change of plan, they had taken refuge at Kronsadt. They lived in peace until January 9th, 1919, when Lenin was arrested because of a disagreement with Trotsky (a week later Lenin arrived at Barcelona). Again, on April 3rd 1919, there was a break between them, but no arrests were made. Lenin was at liberty until September 26th 1919, when he was overthrown and imprisoned in the Kremlin. On October 9th he was re-arrested, and on October 14th he was held a prisoner by the Bolshevik to prevent his escape. A year later he was tried for 'abuse of power', but on the 2nd of last March he had fled from Moscow, where he is still."

PROHIBITION.

HOW AMERICA BROUGHT IT ABOUT.

INDIA—AGE-LONG PREACHER OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

WILL SHE BE "DRY" NOW?

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S LECTURE.

Mr. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson who has captured the imagination of the Western Hemisphere on the drink question for sometime past, and who has also monopolized the public attention of the Eastern world during the past few weeks, delivered his first lecture on "Prohibition in America. how it was effected" before a large and representative gathering yesterday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., presiding. The hall and the galleries were packed to the utmost capacity, ladies of almost all communities showed a keen interest in the lecture by their presence.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in introducing Mr. Johnson said that he welcomed Mr. Johnson on behalf of Indians, Europeans and Ambericans scattered all over India Prohibition, it was said. was an encroachment on the liberty of the people, but as well a thief too could complain that the law was an encroachment upon his liberty. An argument was also advanced by the anti-prohibitionists that prohibitionists were in minority, but it could stand only in the West and not in the East. For in the East, people were total abstainers by virtue of their faith and religion. He then called upon Mr. Johnson to address the gathering.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson who was received with loud cheers said that this was his first public address in India. He thought it better make it clear at the outset, in order to avoid future misunderstanding, that he did not come to India without any invitation from the Indian people. Also he did not come to India to give any instruction. He did not even come to give any advice as to how Indians should manage their own affairs or carry on picketing. Like Indians, Americans too had undergone the same difficulty. The policy which the Americans had now finally adopted was the outcome of a hundred years' struggle.

He (speaker) felt very humiliating to address from that platform because he was confronted with a Country of civilization whose forefathers preached total prohibition thousands of years before America thought of prohibition (Cheers.) He was standing before a people whose anestors and prophets had preached the doctrine of abstinence when England was settled by people who believed in Temperance. He therefore came with no new doctrine or new gospel. The Americans have taken their lessons from the ancient prophets of the East. They held the policy of prohibition as a nation and not as an individual. When Americans saw that liquor traffic was spoiling their homes and sapping their manhood they took up their stand against the curse as a nation.

AMERICA's EXPERIENCE.

When they realised that liquor traffic was ruining them as a nation, they formed a Temperance Society in 1860. The members of this society pledged themselves to rescue the drunkards from the baneful influences of public houses—o saloons as they called them. But proved to be a difficult task. It was easy to rescue a drowning man in the river than to rescue a man going to a saloon, because whereas a drowning man in the river helpless. and desired help, a drunkard going to the saloon was helped by the saloon keepers and was right away snatched by the enticement of drink.

The Americans, he said, did not object to alcohol being used for medicinal industrial purposes. But fortunately 80 per cent of the medical practitioners did not prescribe alcohol as they thought it had no place of value among drugs. The question that arose was what was the best way to eradicate this evil? Replying to this he referred to a malarious place in America where myriads of mosquitoes used to do incalculable harm. They employed scientific methods and made the whole country free from this trouble. He said in the study of the problem of liquor traffic they had to employ their head instead of their stomach. (Laughter.) As the mosquito trouble was removed by the total destruction, so the liquor trouble was to be removed by the stoppage of entire supply. It was only when American people saw that their homes and children were destroyed, that their brothers were sent to prison and even on gallows because they committed crimes under the influence of drink, that they paid taxes for 200 years and got no tangible value in return that they determined to put a stop to this evil once and for all. They said with one voice: "By the help of God. we shall see that it does not exists any more." In 1913 it was the voters who unanimous. ly resolved to end national evil and as a consequence 1000 Municipalities and 32 States abolished saloons. He said it was not the Government but the voters who decided total prohibition. They (voters) pressed upon the Congress to enact a legislation for total prohibition and when the Congress failed to take active steps. the voters decided to elect only those members who stood for the abolition of the traffic. How strong the popular opinion was for total abolition will be seen from the fact that Governor Hardinge who was a "dry Governor" got a majority of 70,00,000 votes against the "wet Governor" Cox.

PROHIBITION NOT A FAILURE.

Concluding Mr. Johnson said:—

If any man makes a statement that American prohibition is a failure, you tell him to go out and take a back seat there." (Laughter). Slavery

PLACE OF BRITISHERS IN INDIA.

"ON EQUAL FOOTING."

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED BY A TEA PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Interviewed by a European Tea-planter at Silchar Mr. Gandhi repudiated the idea that when India achieved Swaraj there would be no place for Britishers in India.

He said they could live peacefully in India for ever. They would have only to stand on an equal footing with the children of the soil.

MANDATES FOR "MESPOT" AND PALESTINE.

FINAL DRAFTS ISSUED AS WHITE PAPER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 1.

Final Drafts of mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine have been issued as a White Paper. The terms of the Mesopotamian Mandate agree in essentials with those already published apart from the following changes. A clause has been inserted in article one stating that Organic Law shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval, and shall be published as soon as possible by the Council. In Article Two, the use of local forces is placed in the hands of the Mesopotamian Government which may not employ them otherwise than for the maintenance of order and the defence of its own territories. "except with the consent of the mandatory".

The following Articles are new. Article Sixteen states that nothing in this Mandate shall prevent the Mandatory from establishing a system of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurd's areas in Mesopotamia as he may consider suitable. Article Twenty states that in the event of the termination of the Mandate conferred upon the Mandatory by this declaration the Council of the League of Nations shall make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for securing under a gurantee of the League that the Mesopotamian Government will fully honour the financial obligations legally incurred by the Mandatory during the period of the Mandate, including the rights of public servants to Pensions or Gratuities.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

The Palestine Mandate agrees with the draft already published with the addition of article twenty-five, stating that in the territories lying between the Jordan and the Eastern Boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined the Mandatory shall be entitled to postpone or withhold the application of such provisions of the Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to existing local conditions, and make such provision for the administration of Territories as he may consider suitable to such conditions, provided that no action is taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of articles fifteen, sixteen and eighteen. In both the Mandates, in the article dealing with non-discrimination against the Nationals of any State, Members of the League of Nations, equality Treatment in respect of the ships and aircraft is limited by the words "merchant vessels" and "Civil Aircraft".

EMIR BIN SAND.

RECOGNISED AS SULTAN OF NEJD BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Recd. 0-15 a.m.. Sept. 1.

The Colonial Office announces that with regard to the Central Arabian Emirate of Nejd, whose relations with the neighbouring Arab countries have caused some anxiety, Sir Percey Cox having informed the British Government of the decision of a large and representative Conference of Chiefs. Notables and prominent persons of Nejd. which was held last May to proclaim Emir Bin Saud, Sultan of Nejd, the British Government has informed the Emir that it recognises him as Sultan.

In response to this recognition and accompanying the congratulatory. message, Emir Bin Saul gratefully acknowledges the attitude of Britain towards him, and again expresses his steadfast reliance on friendship thus demonstrated. He also intimates his acceptance of the decision of the people of Irak and the British Government in regard to the choice of Emir Feisal as King, and expresses his desire to maintain friendly relations with the new State over which Emir Feisal will rule.

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be said, has been abolished but it never existed for the benefit of anybody but for the man who used the lash, so liquor traffic exists not for the benefit of the people or the nation but for the benefit of the seller or dealer in this traffic. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the speaker proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta terminated the proceeding

MR. PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON.

TO MEET BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSN

Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson will meet the members of the Association at its rooms today at 5 p.m. (S. P.) Light refreshments will be served.

The probable cost per head will be Rs. 3 Intending members are requested to send the amount in advance to the Hon. Secretaries in case they wish to participate in the function.

THE MOPLAH RIOT.

DISTURBANCE SUBSIDING.

DACOITIES IN CALICUT TALUQ.

CALICUT QUIET.

TELEGRAPH REPAIR PARTY INTERFERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 30.

A press communique dated the 30th August says the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Palghat, reports that on the 22nd August rebels looted the police station, post office, and Kutcherry at Kattuparutti, near Kuttupuram. They destroyed records and uniforms and carried away carbines.

The Officer Commanding, Malabar reports that the Telegraph repair party was interfered with by the Moplahs at Parapanangadi.

The District Magistrate states that Calicut is quiet this morning.

The Officer Commanding Malabar wires that he has nothing to report.

DACOITIES IN PANANI TALUQ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 31.

A Government communique of the date on Malabar riots says Mr. C. Sandy District Forest Officer, Nillambur, who was reported to have been captured with some of his subordinates is now known to be safe. The repair of the railway line is proceeding. Nothing else of importance has been reported from anywhere in Malabar or Wynad. A telegram from the Diwan of Cochin, who has just returned from a visit to Panini, states that officials and offices there are safe though isolated, that numerous dacoities have been committed by Moplahs in the taluk since the 22nd August, the victims being Nambuthri and Nayar landlords, and that large quantities of paddy and rice have been looted in Kadha station. 45 dacoities have been registered during the above period nearly all liquor shops in the taluka are said to have been burnt.

SITUATION UPTO 8 P.M. AUG. 30.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The following report of the situation in Malabar at six p.m. on 30th instant has been received at the Army Headquarters:—The tirur and Malappuram moveable column were due to effect junction at Tirurangadi at ten hours to-day, at which latter place the Collector reports from three hundred to one thousand rebles collected with determination of making a stand. The Calicut moveable column moved at six hours to block the ferry west of Tirurangadi. Malappuram is quiet. Collector reports it will be necessary to deal with Tanurin some strength. Inhabitants along the vicinity of railway are guardually coming back. Gudalur and its neighbourhood are quiet.

ARREST OF A MOPLAH KHILAFATIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The Calicut railway police arrested yesterday a young educated Mopla Khilafat worker, belonging to Pennani taluk with a bundle of letters and receipt books, intended for enlisment of members for the Congress-Moslem League. He wore a Gandhi cap and a Khaddar shirt, and was remanded by the Magistrate.

RESUMPTION OF ORDINARY TRAIN SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CANNANORE, August 31.

The District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Cannanore wires:—The ordinary train service on Calicut-Shoranur section, is being resumed from tomorrow (the 1st proximo), and all restrictions of traffic are removed except that no Moplahs are allowed to travel to, and from, stations situated in the area under Martial Law.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated August 27th, says:—

In pursuance of section 2 of the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921 (II of 1921), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that martial law shall be in force, and the provisions of the said Ordinance shall apply in the area comprised within the following taluks in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency, namely:—(i) Wynaad; (ii) Kurumbranad.

CALICUT MUNICIPALITY.

REGRET AT THE INCIDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 30

The Calicut Municipal Council met this evening and passed the following resolution:—The Calicut Municipal Council regrets the occurrence of events which led to the disturbance of peace, loss of lives and property, in many places in South Malabar and is of opinion that immediate effective steps be taken to restore peace and punish the guilty. The Council requests the Districts authorities to take the Council into confidence in devising measures to restore peace within the Calicut municipality."

In mivong the resolution Mr. Mullasseri Goenal Menon said the rebels had looted his house, illtreated his mother aged 84, destroyed records, carried away money and jewels.

MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE.

This afternoon, Mr. E. F. Thomas I. C. S., Collector, Malabar, convened a conference of leading local gentlemen, including merchants. He asked them not to afford protection to any reable who might escape to Calicut, to co-operate heartily with the authorities in restoring peace and order, and to organise relief kitchens. For the benefit of the poor coolies, he warned the merchants against profiteering in rice and told them if they did so the control system would be introduced.

The Collector's action has given considerable satisfaction to the public.

Major-General Stuart General Officer Commanding Southern Division, Wellington, arrived here to-day by a special train.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

MORE LIGHT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, President, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee writes to the "Hindu" under date 24th August 1921:—

The situation in Kerals is very unfortunate. Trouble began on 20th morning at Tirurangad, twenty miles off Calicut and four miles off Parapanangadi Railway Station.

Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate, and Mr. Hitchcock, the District Superintendent of Police, with Reserve Police and Military left Calicut by special train after midnight on 19th and reached Tirurangadi before 3 a.m. Shortly before daybreak, the Police and Military surrounded the local mosque. After day-break they searched the mosque and many houses, entered the Khilafat office, and there destroyed the flag board and Charkhas. Then they arrested 3 persons and took them to their quarters A large crowd followed them and demanded the release of the arrested persons. The Police and Military opened fire on the crowd without warning, killing about twenty and wounding many. The mob at once got excited and rushed and killed some reserve men and two Europeans.

Next day morning, the whole party including the Police at Tirurangadi left for Parapanangadi along with the arrested persons.

From Parapanangadi the Police and Military had to proceed to Calicut along the line for some distance on foot as the Railway line had been interfered with. While the Police and Military were moving, excited crowds had followed and the Police and Military had kept on a continuous Fire all along the road and the Railway line. During their progress they made further arrests, the arrested persons numbering above 40. During the firing on the road and the Railway line many have been killed. Their number is not ascertained. After the Police and Military left Parapanangadi, the mob burned the Tirurangdi Magistrate's Court and the Parapanangadi Munsif's Court News reached Calicut on the 21st morning when myself with Mr. U. Gopal Menon left Calicut to Tirurangadi via Kundotti. We reached Tirurangadi in the evening at 6. We saw mobs still infuriated. We pacified them as best as we could. We returned and reached Calicut on the morning of 22nd. Trouble has been reported now from Nilamber, Manjeri, Tirur and other places. Mr. Madhavan Nair is in Manjeri exerting his influence to pacify the people. Calicut is calm and quiet. But the mischief is reported to be spreading elsewhere. The situation is very anxious. Calicut is under Military Law. God grant us peace and strength to tide over the crisis. Inform all papers.

Light rain again has fallen generally over Ceylon. During the past few days much of the arrears rainfall has been made up, but some stations are yet in deficit, Colombo being ten inches below the average.

Dates for this year's Poona atheletic tournaments have been fixed from 7th to 12th November. The Programme includes wrestling, (amateur) and profession), symnastics atheletics and swimming championships, 27 miles Matharan race and team competitions. Entries for all events close on 15th October.—(A.P.)

Messrs. M. M. Joshi and Bhabha while travelling on s. s. Karagola from South Africa to India collected Rs. 400 for the Home Rule and the Khilafat Fund (A.P.)

BANKRUPT BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

PREMIER'S BROKEN PLEDGE TO INDIAN MOSLEMS.

MR. JINNAH'S SCATHING CONDEMNATION.

Below is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. Jinnah at the great meeting held in London lately on behalf of Turkey:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was very cordially received, said: Mr. Chairman. Ladies and Gentlemen: Coming from India as I do, and having left India only a short time ago, I think you would like to hear what is the feeling and the opinion of the people of India, and particularly the Mussulmans.

Of course, as our Chairman said, the idea is not to inflame the feelings of the people in this meeting. I should have thought, with the audience that I see in front of me, composed of so well-reasoned and prominent men, that it would be an act of madness on the part of any sensible man to inflame this meeting. The position that I want to place before you is this, and I want to appeal particularly to our English friends who are here to-day standing up for the Mussulmans of India, their feelings and their sentiments. and also who are here to support the cause of Turkey. It is a thing which one feels very strongly, that you have got at least some friends who are fighting the right cause, both for the Turks and for the Mussulmans of India.

THE PLEDGES TO THE MAHOMEDANS.

Now, I will tell you, ladies and gentlemen, how we have got to face that great question in India. In 1914, when Turkey entered this Great War, it was a matter of very grave difficulty for the Mussulmans of India to decide what should be their position. Promptly after Turkey entered the War, the Government of India issued a notification. That notification I will read to you. It runs as follows: I will give you the substance of it. It says this: In view of the outbreak of War between Great Britain and Turkey, which, to the regret of Great Britain, has been brought about by the ill-advised and deliberate action on the part of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia, including the Holy Places of Mesopotamia and a part of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Mussulman subjects in the War. Those Holy Place and Jeddah are immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military forces so long as there is no interference with the pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and the Shrines in question. On the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given their similar consent.

After this announcement was made by the Government of India, under the authority of His Majesty's Government, an appeal was made to the Mussulmans of India, and I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, though it is very well known to you now, and I do not want to take up your time—that the Mahomedans came forward to help the British Empire in those dire days of this terrible War. (Applause.) But you know that the help which was furnished both by the people of England to their Government, and by the Mussulmans and the people of India, was not sufficient for the stress of that Great War. It was then that in January. 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, speaking on behalf of the British Nation and the British Empire. gave that pledge to which the Chairman of this meeting referred. (A Voice: What was it worth?) That pledge was made further clear, as Mr. Aubrey Herbert stated, that it was to convince and satisfy the Mussulmans of India because we wanted recruiting in India to be helped. And here now I give you what I know of my own knowledge. This was in February. In April, 1918, when the clouds were gathering over the British Empire, we had at Delhi the War Conference, where the representatives of the people and the Princes were invited, under the Presidency of the Viceroy. and in that War Conference, I assure you. ladies and gentlemen, that the Mahomedan representatives were told repeatedly over and over again that "you have the pledge of the British Premier and we shall stand by it." (A Voice: A scrap of paper.) It was those representations which made the Mahomedans, against their most sacred feelings of a religious character, come forward to help in this War because they felt secure that their Holy Places would not be touched, they felt secure that the homelands of Turkey would not be demolished and scattered and broken up.

BANKRUPT STATESMANSHIP.

But what do we find? We find that this pledge is ruthlessly broken and we find, to our great regret, that the British Premier has even gone to the extent of wriggling out of it, quibbling out of it. (Cries of "Shame.") This shows that your statesmanship in this country—(A Voice: We haven't any)—is reaching the point of bankruptcy.

But, ladies and gentlemen. what must be the feeling of a Mussulman who poured out his money. who poured his blood, who willingly allowed his sons to go and fight in the different battlefields, when to-day he finds his Holy Places under—I do not speak disrespectfully of any religion—but under a Christian religion? What must be the feeling of a Mussulman when he finds today that those dear Turkish homelands are handed over to Greece, and Constantinople to-day stands as purely a mortgage security for the Allies, under the guns of Britain and her Allies? What must be the feeling of a Mussulman? (Hear, hear.) I assure you that you will never get back the goodwill of the people of India or the Mussulmans, you will never get peace, and your reputation for fair play and good faith has been shattered throughout the East, including India. (Hear, hear.)

I know the far more vital question for you to consider here is of expenditure; I know that appeals to an ordinary Englishman far more, because you have yourselves realised—as one of the speakers said—that if you are not careful. if you do not put pressure upon your Government, you may start at Constantinople. but you may not end at Kandahar; you may have to go even farther than that, and that will mean—I speak to you now, ladies and gentlemen, who are English—that means to you absolute ruination. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

For your own interest—apart from those honourable pledges, apart from that reputation for good faith and fair play which you have enjoyed—apart from all those considerations which you ought to hold dear, coming back to the material side of the question. for your own sake, every man and woman who is here should try their very best to put pressure upon your Government to save yourselves and redeem what you have very nearly lost. (Loud applause.)

PEACE WITH TURKEY.

THE KEY TO ASIAN SETTLEMENT.

MR AMEER ALI'S APPEAL.

The London "Times" published the following letter from Mr. Ameer Ali in mail week:—

Sir.—The situation in Mesopotamia and our entanglement there were subjected the other day to a just criticism in the columns of the "Times." But is not the problem of Mesopotamia only part of a larger problem which concerns the whole policy of Great Britain in the East?

I believe Mr. Churchill laid his finger on the real issue when he said in the House of Commons that peace in Asia depended upon a satisfactory peace with Turkey. So far as can be gathered from statements in the foreign Press, two of the Allied Powers responsible for the Treaty of Sevres have come to a decision regarding the character of the peace which the Near East needs. They propose to allow Turkey a national life and an independent economic existence within her "homelands"—a memorable phrase used at a time of stress to evoke enthusiasm in the Allied cause among the Moslems of India and elsewhere. England seems to be still hesitating. She is evidently awaiting the result of the new attack which the Greeks have launched against the Turks, fighting for freedom. Whilst British policy is halting in a state of dubiety, the Turkish people are undergoing an agony infinitely worse than that of Belgium under the German heel. Western Anatolia is practically desolated; its Turkish inhabitants have either been massacred, deported, or imprisoned; the survivors are fugitives and exiles in the direct distress and suffering. The same terrible condition prevails in Eastern Thrace. This wholesale destruction of life and property has had no connexion with the so-called "military exigencies." It began with the first landing of the Greek troops in Smyrna. What took place there is notorious; 150,000 people—men, women, and children—were driven from their homes.

How long is this tragedy to last, with all its attendant horrors and suffering? We know of the great problems which await decision nearer home. But has humanity no claim on the attention of the British nation. especialy where the demands of humanity coincide with the dictates of self-interest, to put a speedy end to the agony under which Western Asia is groaning? England can still, by a single word, stop this desolating and unjustificable war. Whatever be the reason of the abstention of the Allies to take this obvious course, and whatever the result of the Greek adventure, it is clear that they cannot permanently hold their ill-gotton gain without outside help. In view of our own financial straits. it is hardly likely we could give them that help, even if our responsibilities to the Moslem subjects of the King permitted our so doing. The fostering of ambitions which must eventually lead to her undoing is a doubtful kindness to Greece.

Would it not be more in the interests of our own Empire to call a halt to the desire of the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law to emulate the exploits of Alexander of Macedon, and set ourselves the task of devising, in consulation with our Allies, a satisfactory peace with Turkey? If real peace is desired in Asia if the restoration of good-will and normal conditions is considered needful in India, a speedy and satisfactory peace with Turkey is essential. That peace, if it is to have any meaning of permanency, must carry with it the restoration to Turkey of Eastern Thrace and Western Asia Minor and an independent national existence, political and economic. And that peace, in order to reconcile the conscience of the Moslem world to the new order must be in accord with the juridical principles of the Islamic law: otherwise both the pilgrim traffic to Jeddah and the fealty of the people to their new rulers will, I am afraid, remain inconstant.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, Aug. 28.

Among the resolutions passed by the Madras Provincial Conference were one deploring the happenings in Malabar and requesting a party of nine Congressmen to proceed to Malabar to organise relief for the distressed and to take necessary steps to secure peace and non-violence, another, urging the people to refrain from welcoming the Prince of wales and further one advocating boycott of foreign. Cloth.

PROSECUTION OF SWAMI KRISHNANAND.

THE STORY OF CHIRALA-PERALA.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

I have already dealt in a previous issue with the disgraceful behaviour of a Karachi crowd on 25th July last upon the receipt of the news thata Swami Krishnanand, a popular preacher, reformer and the soul of the picketing movement in Karachi, was arrested, tried and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment inside of three hours. The Court house was surrounded by the military, and the trial took place practically with closed doors. The Swami was arrested on the 20th but set free after an hour's detention. He was without a warning re-arrested on the 25th on the same charge. He was charged with having assaulted a constable "in the discharge of his duty." Prof. Vaswani who was in touch with the Swami and who was present at the court, testifies that the Swami never assaulted the constable, but that on the other hand he (the Swami) was fairly severely assaulted by the latter for having refused to move on whilst he was engaged in a conversation with a friend. The crowd believed implicitly in the innocence of the Swami. And in its madness, it selected every European passer-by and everyone with a European hat for venting its wrath. Among the Europeans assaulted was Mr. Price M. L. A. Whatever the provocation, however great the Swami's innocence and whatever his status, the crowd had no business to lose temper. Victory is impossible until we are able to keep our temper under the gravest provocation. Calmness under fire is a soldier's indispensable quality. A non-co-operator is nothing if he cannot remain calm and unperturbed under a fierce fire of provocation. We must be in the bed chosen by us. We must not expect the Government to remain calm in all circumstance. It has its creed as we have ours. It is calm up to a point. It will sit still so long as we seem to play. Its creed is to strike terror immediately we are serious. The Swami and his following were serious, and the Government delivered the blow. It was at this stage that our creed was put upon its trial and we failed. It is true but it is irrelevant, that Prof. Vaswani and other staunch workers tried to curb the fury of the mob and even partly succeeded, and prevented worse things from happening. The fact that matters went as much as that the crowd lost self-control at all. There was no occasion for it to gather. Having gathered it ought to have remained good-humoured throughout. If it was entitled to vent its anger by discarding all foreign cloth, by pouring up its mind to return to weaving and picketing liquor shops. That would have been a death-blow to the Government. As it was its impotent rage was very near a death-blow to the movement for which the crowd ostensibly stood.

There should be no mistake. There is no civil disobedience possible until the crowd behave like disciplined soldiers. And we cannot resort to civil disobedience, unless we can assure every Englishman that he is as safe in India as he is in his own home. It is not enough that we give the assurance. Every Englishman and Englishwoman must feel safe, not by reason of our living creed of non-violence. That is the condition not only of success but our own ability to carry on the movement in its present form. There is no other way of conducting the campaign of non-co-operation.

Let us bear the Swami's farewell message in mind: "Carry on the anti-liquor campaign and help the Bhangi.' He could not have delivered a better message. If we banish liquor and raise the Bhangi to our level, low as it is, we are very near Swaraj.

Of course the Sindh authorities have lost their head. I see proclamations prohibiting people from walking where and as they like, from carrying anything but walking-sticks.

The European residents too have lost selfcontrol. I do not wonder. They are a handful in the midst of many. Prof. Vaswani wrote a dignified letter of sympathy to Mr. Price, regretting the incident. He had met Mr. Price before. Mr. Price wrote a splenetic letter in reply, Prof. Vaswani wrote again. Mr. Price was still angry. I reproduce elsewhere two typical letters out of his interesting correspondence that passed between the two,—one from Mr. Price by no means his worst, and one from Prof. Vaswani calm and dignified. The letter is also valuable as a cogent statement of a non-co-operator's position.

The lesson of the "mock trial" as Prof. Vaswani has truly called it and the aftermath, is that we must expect more mock trials as the heat of non-co-operation grows and the losing months approach, and that we must be prepared calmly to face the imprisonment of innocence without retaliation and fury, or we must be prepared to court well deserved disaster. It will be a cruel pity, if, when we are so near the cherished goal, we should fall back by our inability to control crowds.

OHIRALA-PERALA.

Chirala Perala is in fact one village not far from the sea with a nice climate and containing a compact population of about 15,000. The place is situated in the Andhra Provinces, and possesses in Mr. Gopal Krishnayya a talented and self-sacrificing leader, who has by his perseverance and sacrifice been able to hold the people together without difficulty. Municipal government is a transferred department. The minister in charge began last year to make his presence felt by these brave people. A vexatious trading licence was imposed upon them. They retorted by trading without a licence. The result was a prosecution and convictions against the resisters, who, including an old woman, went to gaol. The Government has been endeavouring to impose a municipality on the people, who protested against the measure. But what could a minister who had accepted office in the teeth of public opposition do but seek to impose his will upon the people and show that he cared little for it?

Let us see what the municipality meant to the people, certainly not better sanitation, for the place was unusually well kept by the people themselves; certainly not more education, for the people were non-co-operators. It meant more taxation more interference with their liberty. This was an intolerable evil for the people.

They therefore decided to remove to a bare piece of ground near by outside the municipal area. They erected huts there for residence and evacuated. Chirala Perala about May last. Nothing daunted the minister has sought and received the assistance of the Revenue Department which has levied penal cesses in respect of the sheds on the ground that they were erected on Government waste. The rate for each shed is Rs. 10-2-6, whereas the value thereof is only Rs. 25. If this payment is not made the occupants have to waste the sheds.

The commencement of repression is thus described in its note by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee:—

In the repression at Chirala-Perala, the roll of honour is lengthening. Already 12 men and one woman have served out their term of imprisonment for refusing to pay the municipal taxes. Three men are now undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the Central Jail at Rajamanendri, six more are awaiting orders of incarceration. It is extraordinary that these six were sentenced to imprisonment nearly a month ago and the sentence held in abeyance. We have not heard of any other instance in which convicted persons are quietly told that they might go home and await orders, not even all bonds being taken from them. Many more in Chirala Perala are prepared to fill the prisons. The struggle is being carried on with remarkable vigour and persistence, though the dislocation of business caused by the evacuation and the loss of living in the case of poorer inhabitants have entailed serious hardship.

The property of the convicted persons has been attached and brought to sale a number of times at Bapatla and Guntur for realising the amount of fine levied on them. But no bidders have come forward in either place. This is an eloquent testimony to the sympathy generally felt for the sufferings of the Chirala Perala patriots.

Here we have a concrete instance of the meaning of the reforms and responsibility. I doubt not that the minister believes that what he is doing is good for the people. Did not the English officials, whenever they imposed anything on us even the Rowlatt Act seek to justify the imposition on the ground of public weal? What non-co-operation is fighting among other things, is the spirit of patronage. We must have the liberty to do evil before we learn to do good. Even "liberty" must not be "forced" upon us. The democratic spirit demands that a most autocratic minister must yield to a people's will or resign office. He must be patient enough to carry enlightened public opinion with him even in the most perfect measures of amelioration.

The brave people of Chirala Perala have challenged the Government to do its worst and refused to have a municipality. They need not have done so. They might have waited for Swaraj. But they chose to do otherwise. The responsibility is entirely theirs. They may not now yield in any circumstance whatsoever. Nor must they under provocation lose their heads. They must cheerfully let the Government subject them to any penalty it chooses to inflict upon them. By their meek and unyielding suffering they will cover themselves and India with glory, and will give an object lesson to the country in non violence.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

AN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

There was an animated and lengthy discussion at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council over the resolution asking for an appointment of a committee to enquire into the general working and financial administration of the Calcutta University. When the debate was resumed, several members on behalf of the University opposed the resolution on the ground that if it was carried it would be a deathblow to higher education. The Minister for Education, in opposing, appealed the mover to withdraw it in view of the fact that he had already asked opinion of the University authorities on it. The resolution was, however, carried 55 voting for and 41 against it.

THE "PATRIKA" DEFAMATION.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 29.

The defamation case brought by Mr. H Graham, District Judge of Rajshahi and Madra, against Mr. B. K. Lahiri, and the printer and publisher of "Amrita Bazar Patrika," was compounded to-day at the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The case arose out of a publication in the "Patrika" of the report of the non-official committee of enquiry into the Jail outbreak at Rajshahi which was issued by Mr. Lahiri as Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee and in which it was stated that during the pursuit of escaped prisoners, fatal shots were fired by Mr. Graham. On the Magistrate taking his seat, the counsel for the accused stated that he was prepared to accept Mr. Graham's statement that his was not the fatal shot and that he was prepared to express regret. The Prosecution accepted the regret and the magistrate discharged both the accused.

NATIONAL PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

NEED FOR ORGANISING EMERGENCY SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day Indian Papers are flooded with the reports of the Disturbances in Malabar; and the information is so far furnished by the Government Press communiques, by the Associated Press, and by the special representatives of the Anglo-Indian papers, who all play one and the same tune; for they are all so kind and courteous co-operators!

This state of affairs reveals a weakness in our national organization; for we have not yet made provision for despatching competent Press Representatives, whenever and wherever the emergency arises. This deficiency has so far been filled by the "Bombay Chronicle," notably since the days of the Hunter Committee Proceedings in Lahore, Amritsar, etc. "The Chronicle" has also despatched its representative to Bareily, Aligarh, Malegaon, Dharwar, etc., and it is through this source that we have generally obtained the people's viewpoints, the people's versions, and the people's real grievances. Whilst we are obliged to "The Chronicle" for its special service to the Motherland, it is also incumbent on our National Organization to strengthen, support and supplement the efforts of "The Chronicle," and to have a joint arrangement to provide the Nationalist Press with correct news from disturbed centres of the country. The Congress Working Committee should take up this matter in right earnest and might make arrangements with the Provincial Nationalist Papers in different parts of the country. In any case, Nationalist India shou'd not be left to the tender mercies of the Associated Press and the Anglo-Indian Press to present their own coloured pictures right from the very outset, which generally prejudices the minds of those, who have not the time or the patience to read subsequent rectifications repudiations etc., by the Nationalist papers. Will Messrs. Sobhani and Banker take up this suggestion at an early date? I hope and trust, they will.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

"ENLIST PUBLIC SYMPATHY."

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE TO VICTORIA-WALLS.

A meeting of the Victoria Drivers' Union was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. The hall was packed to overflowing and great enthusiasm prevailed. Many drivers addressed the meeting, while Mr. Chaman Lall extracted from the drivers statements showing that often they had given illegal gratification while obtaining licenses and were the victims of petty tyranny.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista, in the course of his speech said:—The public at large know little or nothing of your grievances. They only know that your roads are bad, your victorias are worse, your horses are donkeys and your drivers are chips of old nick. Your first duty is, therefore, to enlist the sympathy of the public by courteous conduct, and cleanliness of uniform and habits. You (members of the Union) should so conduct yourselves that passengers would prefer your victorias to all others. Do not run away from the stands. Do not pretend that your carriage is engaged or your horses are tired simply to extort a higher fare. Be civil to passengers. Do not quarrel over fares. If any be given you less than your proper fare, call his attention to the proper fare by polite language. It is better for you even to take less than your fare than to quarrel over a few annas. Behave like this for three months and you will find the majority of passengers will give you something by way of *"Pour boire"* in addition to your legal fare you will soon get the public on your side. You must make the public approbation the goal of your aspiration as members of the Union and thus set an example to all the drivers in the world.

EXTORTIONATE OWNERS.

I now realise that most of your sins of omission and commission are due to the extortionate demands of the owners. I shall endeavour to put myself in communication with the owners in order to endeavour to arrive at some amicable settlement of this part of your grievance. I understand that you have now to pay Rs. 9-8 per diem to the owner who supplies you with one victoria, and two horses. You have to find your own uniforms whereas most employers of labour give at least two suits a year to each employee. These uniforms cost from Rs. 12 to 15 per suit. The question is whether the demands of the owners can be reduced from Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 7-8 and whether they should not be obliged to give you the uniforms you are bound to wear. This requires careful examination of the capital invested in the carriage and two horses, the cost of maintenance, and replacement. I have no doubt that the owners are doing remarkably well at present.

Your next grievance is that the drivers license exceeds the number of victorias plying for hire by nearly 200 per cent. By this extra number in reserve the owners are able to harass you by threatening dismissal or by actual dismissal. This sword of Damocles constantly hanging over your head makes your life miserable. I would suggest to the Commissioner that a reserve of 25 to 30 per cent should suffice to meet the case of absentees by illness or other causes.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION FOR LICENSES, ETC.

One speaker has referred to illegal gratification they have to pay to get the carriages licensed or for some petty branches of rules. Having regard to the rules I realise that their scope is large enough to make every driver a breaker of some rule or the other. You are therefore liable to being subjected to petty extortion or in case of refusal to be dragged into Courts where you are fined heavily having regard to your income. The result is demoralisation of drivers and policemen, as many prefer to pay the policemen one rupee to a fine of ten or twenty rupees in courts. The fact is that you have such a bad name at present that the public in Courts believe anything against you, but by better behaviour this will disappear. I have personally no doubt that Police Commissioner will not tolerate such petty extortion on the part of the policemen. The difficulty at present would be to convince him that your allegations are well-founded. But I would now advise for that in case any policeman demands illegal gratification from you, take his number down and communicate the same to me. I shall then inform the Police Commissioner confidentially of the same with the view to get the C. I. D. Detectives to keep a watch on such men.

I am gratified at the response you gave to the appeal made to you that you should do your best to please the public and keep the rates that are framed for your observance. If this spirit animates you I am sure the public and the Police at headquarters will be on your side.

I have no doubt whatever the Police Commissioner will appreciate your object when you insist that only qualified men should be licensed. This would help the Commissioner in enforcing the present rule 13. On the other there is danger that in absence of Courts of Appeal the Police Officer entrusted with the licensing work, may arbitrarily decide that the applicant is unfit for a license. I think therefore we must have a school to test the efficiency of the applicant. So far as I can see with good behaviour on your part and Police co-operation and public patronage the drivers will be able not only to establish a good name for themselves but also to enforce on the owners some more reasonable terms than they give you at present.

CASTE HINDUS ATTACK AUDHI DRAVIDAS.

CROWD FRIGHTENED AWAY BY SHOT-

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 30.

There was again rioting in the mill area, when, it is reported, the caste Hindus attacked the Audhi Dravidas returning from the mills. The Assistant Commissioner of Police Jagadisa Iyer hurried to the spot with a police force and finding the situation serious fired one revolver shot which frightened the crowd which immediately dispersed.

Mr. Pelly, Police Commissioner, received information today that a picket of Leinsters stationed in the mill area were stoned and the matter is being enquired into.

STRIKERS STONED BY AUDHI DRAVIDAS.

(Associated Press.)

Madras, August 30.

This afternoon a disturbance was again created near Periamet, it is said, by the Audhi Dravidas who stoned about two tousand strikers, including the Mahomedans, who were carrying the dead bodies of the killed in yesterday's rioting to Triplicane for cremation, when a fight ensued. Three Audhi Dravidas and one caste Hindu were seriously injured and are in a hospital. Shops in Periamet and neighbouring places have been closed.

AUGUST 31ST, 1921

THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF WAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

An order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 10th August, declares the 31st August 1921 as the date of the termination of war, provided nothing shall affect the relations between His Majesty and the Ottoman Empire until ratifications of the peace treaty with that Empire have been exchange or deposited.

ALLEGED SUPPLY OF INDIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR TO GREEK ARMY.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers have authorised the Government of India to contradict the rumour prevalent in Punjab that their firm has made and is making contracts for the supply of Indian wheat and flour to the Greek army.

SCOTTISH CENSUS RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 1.

The Scottish Census returns show that the County of Bute has the largest increase, namely, of 85 per cent, and Sutherland the heaviest decrease, namely. 11 point 8 per cent. Glasgow retains its place as the second City in the United Kingdom with 1,034,069. The population of Edinburgh is 420,281, Dundee 168,217. Aberdeen 188,969. The Gaelic-speaking population is steadily declining for 10,314 speak Gaelic only and 151,159 Gaelic and English. being reductions since the last census of 8,086 and 32,839, respectively.

An Allahabad message of August 30th says the weekly total mortality from cholera in the United Provinces was over sixteen thousand.—(A. P.)

PRINCE OF WALE'S VISIT.

COMPOSITION OF HIS STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The following communique is issued:—The following ruling princes and members of the families of ruling princes will be attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales:—The Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Dhar, the Maharaja of Rutlam, the Nawab of Palanpur, Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir, the Maharaja Kumar of Bikaner and Nawabzada Haji Mahommad Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal.

The English staff of His Royal Highness is composed of the Earl of Cromer, Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Comptroller of the Household, Mr. G. F. D. Montmorency, Chief Secretary, Colonel R. B. Worgan, Military Secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary. Captain Dudley North, Captain, the Hon. Piers Legh and Lieutenant the Hon. B.A.A., Ogilvy, Equerry to His Royal Highness, Lt.-Colonel C. O. Harvey, Assistant Military Secretary, Surgeon-Commander A. C. W. Newport, personal medical officer to His Royal Highness, Mr. D. Petrie, Police Officer, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, Assistant to the Chief Secretary and Captain E. D. Metcalfe of 3rd Skinners Horse, Captain. F. S. Poynder 9th Gurkha Rifles and Lieutenant the Lo Louis Mountbatten, Aide-de-camp.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION WELCOMING THE PRINCE PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The Bengal Legislative Council met this afternoon, the Hon. Nawab Sir Syad Shamsul Huda, the President, presiding. The Select committee's report on the Bengal Children Bill was presented and the Bengal Land Registration Bill passed. The resolutions which numbered one hundred and sixty-seven, were then considered. Mr. D. C. Ghose moved that a message expressing loyal and dutiful homage of the people of Bengal be respectfully conveyed to His Majesty, the King-Emperor and that profound thankfulness and gratitude of the people be conveyed to His Majesty for the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to India also unbinching loyalty of the people to His Majesty's throne and person. The resolution was supported by thirty non-official members, Indian and European, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, representing all classes, expressed their loyalty to the throne according a hearty welcome to the Prince and condemning the action of non-cooperators. Several members expressed the hope that whatever feeling against the Government existed in the country, it would disappear when the Prince would come. The resolution was carried unanimously, all present standing.

The next resolution demanded a committee to enquire into the financial administration of the Calcutta University and also the general working of the University. The mover and supporters of the resolution made serious allegations against the administration of the University funds under the present Vice-Chancellor. They said that the University had lost the respect which it used to command and it was their duty to restore the University to its former position of dignity. The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned.

"LEADER" ON MUNITIONS MUDDLE.

"COURAGE AND STATMANSHIP" OF LORD READING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

In connection with the recent Government communique on the Munition Case the "Leader" says:—"Lord Reading's Government has set an example of courage and statesmanship which should furnish the true principle of action to administrators throughout the country, and we can assure them that if they pursue to sacrifice justice at alter of prestige, as the Governor-General in Council has refused to do, they will materially help in restoring popular confidence in Government".

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet but the steady with only small business reported. Coal shares were fairly steady but the volume of business put through was on small scale. In miscellaneous section fair turnover was recorded, Dunbar Cotton ruling steady for firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 24-8, Bhulanabararee 60, Bokaro and Ramgurh 39-4, Kalapahari 24-12, Karanpura Development 76-8, New Manbhoom 64-4, Patmohna 11-4, Sudamdih (preef) 10, West Jamuria 11-4 s.l.

Jute:—Anglo India 303, Austion, Auckland 207, Budge Budge 350, Century 7-6, Clive 30-4, Dalhousis 339, Empire 57-8, Fort William 267, Howrah 35 and 35-4 s.l., Hooghly 75, Kamarhatty 810, Kinniso 820 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-2 and 4-5 auction, British India Tobacco 3 2, British India Corporation 11-8, Central Provinces Cement 9, Dunbar Cotton 485. Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1255 and (contry) 357, Indian Standard Wagon (pref) 65, Indo Burma Tin 5-14, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 6-7-8, Keoram Cotton 17-4 and 17-7 auction, Kumarhubi Engineering 13, Kalyanpur Lime 17-12, Madan Theatres 10, New Savan Sugar 11-8, Pioneer Sugar (new) 10-4 and (old) 10-12 auction, Port Shipping 21 x d., Rajshahi Tannery 3, Spences Hotel 13-4 c.d., Somastipur Sugar 12, Tinnevely Textile 16.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-13. War Bonds (short Loans) at Rs. 100-8, 1925 at 100-8, 1928 at 100-8 and 1930 at 100-8 per cent.

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

	Rs. as.
"Embigie"	51
A Sympathiser	5
V. Motilal	5
Wadilal Doongersi	5
Somchand M. Dalal	5
A true lover of money	1/4
P. M. G. (Parsi)	10
A. B. C.	50
Mr. Darabshaw M. Doongaji	25
Dr. Navrosji Lakdawala	10
Mr. T. N. Desai	5
S. M. Kodkany	2/8
Total ...	179/12.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND

	Rs. as.
Embigie	51
A true lover of money	1/4
S. M. Kodkany	2/8
V. Motilal	5/2
A. B. C.	50
Mr. Darabshaw M. Doongaji	25
Dr. Navrosji M. Lakdawala	15
Total ...	149/14.

CLOTHES FOR KHULNA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bhatia Volunteer Corps has undertaken to collect clothes and cloth to meet the requirements of the sufferers of Khulna Famine. We learnt from the last report of Mr. P. C. Roy that there is great necessity of clothes and especially women no clothes, as thousands of women have not sufficient wearing apparel even to cover their body. Clothes of any nature whether used or new will be accepted. Cash amounts will also be accepted out of which only pure khadi will be bought and forwarded to the proper channels.

Our volunteers will come to receive clothes on writing to the undersigned.

The list of donors will be published weekly in local papers for the information of the public.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, received:—Rs. 51/ Kekhashru M. Mehta; 1 bale piecegoods of about 350 to 400 Saries from Mr. Narandas Purushotam

Clothes will also be received at the following places on behalf of the corps. A regular receipt for the same will be obtained therefrom. (1) Vijaysinh Govindjee Porecha Esq. c/o The Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd; Kavarana Building 1st floor, 283 Hornby Road, Bombay and Kanjee Mansion, Top floor Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (2) J. M. Sori Esq. Bazar Gate, Bombay. (3) Narandas Bhagwandas Esq. Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay. (4) Bhatia Mitra Mandal Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (5) The Shri Krishna Stores Ltd. opposite Bhatia Baug at the corner of Hornby Road and Fort Street, Bombay.—Yours etc.

VIJAYSINH GOVINDJEE PORECHA.
Captain.

STANDING COMMITTEES' MEETING.

LAND FOR SEWRI CEMETERY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. R. B. B. Jijibhoy presided in the absence of Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in the course of which it was stated:—

"The present cemetery, however, being practically full and the urgency of having additional land for internment purposes being great, I requested the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, to place at the disposal of the Municipality as much of their land beyond the present fencing as lies between the present north boundary of the cemetery and the proposed new east-to-west City Improvement Trust road to the north of it. The Board of the City Improvement Trust have now agreed to hand over to the Municipality land measuring approximately 22,957 square yards."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the arrangement.

LOK. TILAK'S BIOGRAPHY.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—Under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi I beg to announce that a prize of Rs. 1,500 will be awarded for the best biography of Lok. Tilak in Gujarati. Mrs. Jaiji Petit, Mrs Duttatria Balkrishna Kalelkur and Mr. Mahadev Hurrabhai Desai will act as examiners. It is understood, that the style will be pure and simple like that of "Navjivan's." The Essay should reach him by 30th November.

PICKETING IN BYCULLA.

POLICE SCARE AWAY VOLUNTEERS.

On Tuesday night when the volunteers were picketing the liquor shop at the end of Suklaji Street, Mr. Power, Inspector of Police, came and asked the volunteers to clear away from the vicinity of the shop. The volunteers obeyed his orders. Thereupon Mr. S. L. Silam went to the Police Chowky and asked Mr. Power, why he took such an extraordinary step towards the volunteers, when they were picketing peacefully. Then Mr. Power replied that he did not want to discuss with him. After hearing this Mr. Silam came away.

There has been further trouble in mill area on Friday as a result of stoning Audi Dravida workers who were returning to the mill after the midday meal, by Mahomedans. At 11-30 Friday night twenty huts were burnt down and about 100 Audi Dravidas are reported to be rendered homeless.

A Rangoon message of August 29th says, twelve tari vend licenses in Mandalay town which sold in 1920 for Rs. 24,000 were sold last week for Rs. 61,450. The sale of foreign liquor vend licenses has risen from Rs. 1.18,650 to Rs. 1,60,200 despite increased excise duty. (A. P.)

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Distillers of Perfumes.

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

GERMS ATTACK YOUR THROAT & CHEST.

& START SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS & CHEST TROUBLE.

THE REAL MISCHIEF in colds, bronchitis, and throat and chest ailments is done by myriads of unseen germs which infest the atmosphere, indoors and out, and get carried with the air we breathe into our lungs. These germs at once start feeding on the delicate membrane that lines the nostrils, throat, and breathing tubes. In this way they cause soreness and inflammation.

Then there is great danger unless Peps, the real breatheable infection-killing tablets, are taken quickly, that the germs will get further in and carry disease to the bronchial tubes and even to the lungs.

As Peps dissolve in the mouth they give off powerful medicinal and germicidal fumes that mix with the breath and circulate through all the air-passages. In this efficient way

Peps Prevent Infection

and destroy all "cold-germs" that have got into the nostrils and throat. Soreness and inflammation are instantly checked, the bronchial tubes are kept open and clear of phlegm, and breathing is made easy.

Where the Peps fumes circulate germs cannot attack. Hence the necessity for keeping Peps handy in the cold season, or amidst the perils of heated, dust-laden atmosphere, or when exposed to Punkah draughts.

The Peps direct breatheable method absolutely supersedes all other treatments for throat and chest complaints, and is now recognised as a real safeguard against infectious colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, laryngitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, and all other chest troubles in old and young.

Of all Chemists and Stores at R.1 per bottle, or Post free for R1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., BOMBAY.

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Public Accountant.

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SPREAD OF SWADESHI IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANTS' RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The appeal which Maulana Abul Kalam Adad made at the Haliday Park Meeting on the 21st instant proved successful and within a short space of 24 hours its effect was seen all over Calcutta Cloth Markets and houses. On that day the Maulana had appealed that when people went back to their homes after the meeting was over the first thing that they should do should be to remove atonce from their homes all sorts of foreign clothing that they had in their possession and that they should begin to wear khadi. Accordingly the people did the same and by the evening of the 22nd they began to put on khadi. Especially among the Mohamedans of the city the Swadeshi movement has created a new spirit. Consequently khadi has been sold in the markets yesterday in such abundance that the merchants of foreign cloth had to decrease the price of their clothes and new orders have been sent on for khadi.

MEETING OF CLOTH MERCHANTS.

A special meeting of cloth merchants invited by the Maulana was held yesterday in the office of the Bara Bazar Congress Committee. Babus Padan Raja Jain and Lala Nagore Mallji explained the object of the meeting. The Maulana explained to them the present condition. He said that he was fully determined to keep Khilafat volunteers for picketing at foreign cloth shops. No matter whether they (volunteers) be handed over to the police or put into prison the work must be carried out. He said it would be a work of great renown if they (the merchants) side with us and promise to stop the business of foreign cloth in future and after making necessary arrangements with respect to goods that remained with them at present should free the country from this burden within a month. After that printed agreement forms were produced for signature. Marwari merchants signed them with all pleasure except a few. In the end, the Maulana appealed to the merchants who had already joined the movement to take in their hand the work of persuading their fellow tradesmen and that they should keep themselves busy in this work day and night till the 1st of September next. Accordingly three committees of cloth merchants were formed then and there one for Tulapatti, another for Mahomedans and the 3rd for Marwari merchants. Three Mohamedans merchants came to the meeting of their own accord who after the meeting of the 21st instant had decided to stop the business of foreign cloth.

GURDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A meeting of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee was held yesterday at Amritsar. The resolution of Non-Co-operation passed in May last by the previous committee was confirmed and the members of the Legislative Council were asked to resign. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehtab Singh, Deputy President of Punjab Legislative Council has been elected Secretary of the Committee.

COMBATING HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Punjab Government is preparing a scheme for advances, without interest, to municipalities with the object of facilitating the opening of shops for the sale of grain to poorer classes at cheaper rate. Fifty thousand have already been advanced to the Amritsar municipality, pending the formulation of the principles for advances.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay has been appointed one of the members of the Indian deputation which will visit British Guiana to examine the scheme of Indian colonisation which the Government of that colony is preparing. (A.P.).

CURE FOR ASTHMA

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

A public test will be made to-morrow at Martin and Harris.

All day to-day and to-morrow free sample packages of the celebrated "Schiffmann's Asthmador" will be given away at Martin and Harris, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

The doctor wants each sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever or Bronchitis in this city, who has not already used his remedy, to call and get one. When asked regarding his reasons for giving his remedy away in this manner, he said: "People are naturally sceptical about an asthma remedy, and when you consider the number of so-called 'cures' on the market, you can hardly blame them. Now I claim that my remedy will instantly relieve the most violent attack, no matter how severe or obstinate the case. If I do not believe it, why should I be giving it away? The sufferer who gets a sample package can tell in two minutes whether it is as I represent it, and it doesn't cost him anything. That is fair, isn't it? It certainly does not look as if anything could be fairer.

Persons residing in other localities, unable to apply at above address who desire to try this medicine, will be sent a free sample package, per post, providing they send simply their name and full address (no other writing) on a postcard within the next six days, and address Dr. R. Schiffmann's Depot, c/o Martin and Harris, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

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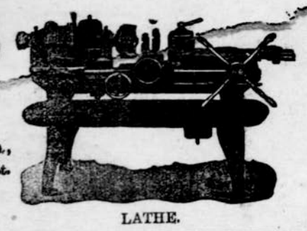
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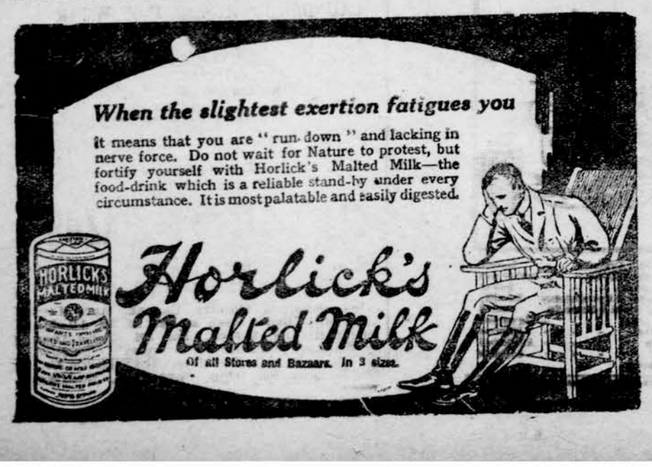
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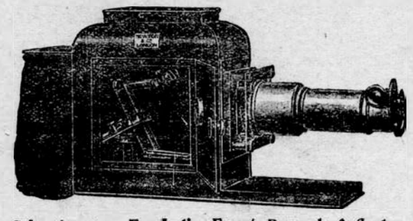
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